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The Bombay Gazette.

8,039.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1874.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
...um	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
...ly	25	Half-yearly	31
...	13	Quarterly	16
...	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	a.
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines........Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line........ ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Hughman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1874, at 4 p.m.

November 1874.		November 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves Tuticorin	22
,, Rutnagherry	15	,, Colombo	23
,, Vingorla	15	,, Negapatam	26
,, Goa	16	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar	16	,, Madras	29
,, Mangalore	17	,, Musulipatam	30
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada ...... Dec.	1
,, Tellicherry	18	,, Vizagapatam	2
,, Calicut	19	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Beypore	19	,, Gopaulpore	3
,, Cochin	20	,, False Point	4
,, Alleppy	20	Arrives at CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1874, at 4 p.m.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	2
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Mahomerah	2
,, Guadur	18	,, Fao	2
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	4
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Linga	9
,, Linga	24	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Bushire	26	,, Muscat	13
,, Fao	28	,, Guadur	15
,, Mahomerah	28	,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November 1874, at 2 p.m., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1874, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander Coury, will leave on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at 5 p.m., for undernoted Ports:—Hurney, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bunder Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHIMPAR.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Reodunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 a.m. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 a.m.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 a.m. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 p.m.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 p.m. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 a.m.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd ,,	,, 3 0	Carriages	,, 4 0
3rd ,,	,, 1 8	Dogs	,, 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
,, SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank-Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. HINDOSTAN, 3,113 Tons, November 16th.
S.S. CATHAY, 2,982 ,, ,, 23rd to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—"Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York."

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 17th Nov. 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. THIBET, (2,333 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 14th Nov. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE EARLY IN DECEMBER.

THE new steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez	,, 300
To Malta	,, 400

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th October 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per s.s. ENNERDALE.—The s.s. ENNERDALE, Captain Thomas, having arrived from Liverpool, under General Average, occasioned by stranding in the Red Sea, and Jettison of part of the Cargo, Consignees are requested to sign the Average Bond, and to pay a Deposit of Two per cent. on the value of their Goods on account of General Average expenses to the Undersigned who thereupon will grant Delivery Orders on the presentation of Bills of Lading.

Consignees are further requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their respective Goods. No Claims will be entertained after the Steamer's departure.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,
Agents for Capt. in.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY being the Mahomedan and Dewalee Holiday, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., precisely, the following:—

Sundries, consisting of spring dalls with key, white copper tea pots, drums, rolls of carpet, pieces of Brussel's carpets, butter pots, Abyssinian tops, pin cushions, glass and horn buttons, watch fancy keys, money purses, large and small alpacca umbrellas, with 12 ribs, 1 case of boots, 1 powerful camera, by Bland and Long, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, madapollums, jacconets, dhooties, &c.

2 Cases of Woollen Cloths.
1 Bale Twine.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 bales Turkey Red Yarn, No. 40 to 60.
10 ,, Grey shirtings, 8 by 45.
8 ,, Grey Dhoties, 5 by 10 yards.
3 cases White Dhoties, 10 by 44.
5 ,, Prints, 24 yards.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of T. B. Fergusson, Esq.

Full particulars and the date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Government Gate Road, Parell, opposite Lowjee Castle.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of James Seden, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Brougham, a fast-trotting Australian Horse, &c., at No. 146, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of D. B. Coppel, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable & handsome household furniture, plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c, at Mazagon, behind the Sudder Court.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage and Horse, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing his residence. The same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert and breakfast sets, platedware, such as curry dishes, ice pitcher, tea urn, tea set, cruet, breakfast egg and liqueur frames, beer mug, butter pot, waiter table and chamber candlesticks, set of spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, cutlery, &c., "a magnificent set of blackwood drawing-room furniture," exquisitely carved and was ordered for the Paris Exhibition consisting of round tables, pair of conversation sofas, easy and drawing-room chairs, covered with real Morocco leather, handsomely carved blackwood pier tables, four-post bedstead, round, dining, and camp tables, dining-room chairs, sideboard, round, sofa, writing and wine tables, predicu, easy, folding and rocking chairs, chiffonier, whatnot, tea poys, plated five light hanging argand and table lamps, carpets, pictures, flower vases, iron bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, reclining couches, towel horses, books, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated Glass and Porcelainware, a new Billiard Table, by Bennett, &c., at No. 68, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a new billiard table, by Bennett, &c, the property of G. A. Kittredge, Esq., changing his Residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at No. 161, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. V. Ward, Presidency Surgeon.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:

15 cases 9-8 Printed Jacconets.
10 ,, 9-8 small pattern Printed Jacconets.
3 ,, Black Prints.
2 ,, Plain Colored Book Muslin.
5 ,, T. Red Prints.
3 ,, Wool Sprig Muslin.
1 ,, Pictures in Maple Frames.
1 ,, India Rubber Pipe.
15 dozen American Bedroom Chairs.
A rosewood cottage Pianoforte.
2 cases Peak Frein's assorted Biscuits.
Table, Chairs, Cupboard, Copying Press, Paper Cabinet, Blank Account Books, Stationery, &c.
To close account—
13 cases champagne grand vin Mousseux.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, English-built brougham, &c., at the S. P. G. Mission House, New Foras Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 14th day of November, instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the S. P. G. Mission House, the handsome Household Furniture, Brougham, &c., of the Rev. George Ledgard.

Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed, and the furniture will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th day of November 1874, at No. 183, Malabar Hill, the property of Surgeon-General W. Thom.

Elegant carved blackwood and other household furniture, plate, Mappin's best cutlery and platedware, cut and straw stem glassware, crockery from Daniell, Winton, and Phillips, consisting of large dinner service, breakfast and dinner services in basket pattern, also a handsome dessert service with velvet covered stands for the dishes, and tea and coffee services of the celebrated Limoges-ware, handsome large centre-piece and candelabra to match, with a few ornaments from the celebrated potteries of Winton and the Whatcombe Company, pictures in oil and water colour with some of the best chromos ever executed, a beautiful toned piano, a large number of plants in tubs and pots.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., beg to notify, that the SALE is *bona-fide*, and that the Kit is not sold to any dealer.

Catalogues are ready, and the property will be on view, on and after Wednesday next, the 11th instant.

SALE of Superior 2nd Class Moulmein Teak Squares, Boards and Scantlings.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Tank Bunder. About 100 Tons Superior 2nd Class Moulmein Teak Squares, and at the Mazagon Bunder.

About 100 Tons Teak Board and Scantlings of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE Cargo Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, which will be despatched from BOMBAY for TRIESTE, on the 20th instant, has room only for a few Passengers at £15 each.

The new First-class PASSENGER STEAMER "ETTORE," 3,000 Tons, 400 H.P., which will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 5th December, has splendid accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY PER ETTORE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th Nov. 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. TEVIOT, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL AND CO, Agents.

Bombay, 9th November 1874.

NOTICE.—The HORSE SHOW at KOONDLA, in the Bhownuggur State, is POSTPONED till January. Cattle Fair ditto.

Precise date will be notified shortly.

H. NUTT, Captain.

Bhownuggur, 6th November 1874.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., when it will be proposed to further adjourn the Meeting until after the decision of the Suit now pending against the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

K. M. HEERAMANECK AND CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th November 1874.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 24th day of November next, at 3 p.m., to confirm the following Special Resolutions, passed at the Meeting held this day, viz:—

I. "That the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily."

II. "That Messrs. Charles Douglas, Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and Magnus Mowat be and are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 3.0 to be divided equally among them."

III. "That the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company, about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, to be called the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, having a capital of Three and a half lakhs of Rupees, divided into 1400 shares of Rs. 250 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, including all the rights, credits, business and good will of the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited and to receive as the consideration for such sale and transfer 1,400 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 250 each, fully paid up in the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited; such 1,400 shares to be distributed among the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, so and in such manner that the holder of every share of Rs. 1,000 each in the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, shall receive four shares of Rs. 250 each, fully paid up in the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, for each and every share of Rs. 1,000 each, held by him at the date of the said sale in the said, Broach Cotton Company, Limited. That the said sale, transfer, and assignment to the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, be made subjects to and in further consideration of the payment, discharge and performance by the said Broach Cotton Ginning, and Pressing Company, Limited, of all the debts and liabilities, either actual or contingent, and of all the contracts and engagements of the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, existing at the date of the said sale."

IV. "That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to exercise all the powers given by Section 171 of the said Act X. of 1866 to Liquidators.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th November 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*. PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "P.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY UNION CRICKET CLUB.—MEMBERS elected to PLAY in the MATCH TO-DAY, ("Union vs. 2nd Queen's") are requested to be on the ground at 10 o'clock precisely.

TO BE LET, in KHAMGAUM, a BUNGALOW near Cotton Mart and Presses, which was occupied by Messrs. Macnaughten & Co., for last two years. For terms write to F. J. KELAWALLA, Khamgaum.

LOST, on the 7th November, a bundle of Steamer Certificates, belonging to Hormusjee and Jamsetjee, Dubashes, from Borah Bazar St to Apollo Bunder, by Heerjeebhoy Framjee. Whoever brings them to their Office, Victoria Building, will receive a Reward of R. 10.

PRIME YORK HAMS and BACON just received. Price 13 annas per lb. BAPTY BROTHERS, 5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PRINCESS OF WALES' and ENGLAND'S QUEEN, Lock-stitch, hand-sewing Machines, price in box, Rs. 50 and Rs. 55, BAPTY BROTHERS, Fort. Also Queen's Press Chain-stitch Machine Rs. 30.

A GERMAN acquainted with English and French correspondence, Bookkeeping, &c., and connected with European houses, is desirous of getting employment. Please address R. 42, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT, And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NOTICES.

SASSOON BUNDER,
COLABA,

NOW Open for the Import and Export of Cotton and Wool.

LANDING OR SHIPPING CHARGE.
HALF ANNA PER BALE.

POLICE ORDER.—As the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED that if any PERSON LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORK in or near any Public street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into Custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD,—Is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station and close to all the Public Offices, High Court, &c., &c.*

Every Care and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November 1874, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet, made up to the 30th September 1874.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 23rd OCTOBER to the 20th NOVEMBER (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

NOTICE.—HENRY LIDDELL, Esq., deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of HENRY LIDDELL, Esquire, formerly of the East India Civil Service, and late of Culross Abbey, Kincardine on Forth, in the County of Perth, North Britain, deceased, who died on the 29th day of September 1873, and Letters of Administration of those personal Estate and Effects (with the Extract Registered General Disposition and Settlement and the Testament Dative annexed) were granted on the 7th and sealed on the 8th day of October 1874 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the Members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., are required on or before THURSDAY, the 12th day of November 1874, to send to the said Administrator at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to ELIZA LIDDELL (the Executrix named in the said Extract Registered General Disposition and Settlement), having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 13th day of October 1874.

CRAIGIE LYNCH AND OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Treacher's Building, on FRIDAY, the 13th November, at 3 p.m., for the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th September 1874.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 17th November 1874, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 3-45 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November, 1874, when it is intended to transact the following business, namely, to pass a Resolution for increasing the Capital of the Company by the issue of 250 New Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, and that the Sanction of the Company at such Meeting be given to the Directors for increasing such Capital accordingly. That holders of Original Shares shall be entitled to have one New Share for every four Original Shares held by them respectively (such New Share to be issued at par), provided such Original Shareholders shall accept and take up their New Shares within the time, and in the manner to be prescribed by the said Directors. That the Directors shall be authorised to allot any New Shares not so accepted, and taken up as aforesaid, as and to whom they may in their discretion think fit, but so, nevertheless, that the same shall not be issued at a value below par, nor be offered for sale in the market. That a formal agreement between the Company and the Secretaries and Treasurers for a term of years should be made, and the Directors authorized to enter into the same on behalf of the Company.

The said Meeting will also be held for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution, namely, that Article 41 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and in lieu thereof, the following be inserted:—

"Article 41. That any Shareholder not disqualified to vote, as hereafter provided, shall, for and in respect of every Share held by him, be entitled to give one vote on all questions, which may be submitted to any General or Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

WHAT TO GIVE AS WEDDING PRESENTS.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
OF CALCUTTA,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY invite attention to the following List of Useful and Ornamental Articles as being suitable and fashionable Wedding Presents:—

SILVER PLATE.—A complete set for 12 persons of solid Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, fitted in Case Rs. 520. Silver Dessert Knives and Forks for twelve in Cases Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Breakfast Services consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, and Milk Jug, Rs. 400 to Rs. 850. Quaint Pattern, Silver Salt Cellars, such as Shells, Tubs, &c., Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 in sets of four. Muffineers, Owl and other curios Patterns, Rs. 40 to Rs. 75. Muffineers, Silver and Gold, of Cashmere Manufacture, Rs. 36 to Rs. 40. Silver Salvers 8 inches Rs. 65 to Rs. 120, 12 inches to 18 inches Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Silver Tea Trays with Handles Rs 400 to Rs. 800. Silver Napkin Rings Rs 28 to Rs. 30 per pair. Claret Jugs, Silver, Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. Engraved Glass Claret Jugs with Silver Mounts Rs. 65 to Rs. 120. Beer Mugs and Tankards Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Plain or Engraved Silver Tumblers Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. Silver Goblets Rs 30 to Rs. 50. Silver Flower and Fruit Stands Rs 300 to Rs. 600. Silver Inkstands Rs. 100 to Rs. 400. Butter Dishes Rs. 165 to Rs. 250. Silver Fish Carvers in cases Rs. 120 to Rs. 165. Silver Mounted "Lambeth" and "Terra Cotta" Mugs Rs 32 to Rs. 70. Cashmere Silver Goods, viz.:—Claret Jugs Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Surroys Rs. 300 to Rs 500 per pair. Goblets Rs. 90 to Rs. 150. Salvers Rs. 120. Mugs Rs. 100 to Rs. 135. Napkin Rings, &c., Rs. 28. Wedding Beakers, Silver and Parcel gilt in Cases Rs 70 to Rs. 120 per pair. Silver Cigar Cases Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. Silver Mounted Leather Cigar Cases Rs 30 to Rs. 80.

ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Intending Purchasers residing in the other Presidencies, the Deccan, Scinde, Central Provinces, or any other part of India, will be supplied with Illustrated and Priced Catalogues, or, on application special cases, with Drawings and Estimates, on application by letter. The orders will receive prompt attention, and in instances where the selection of articles is left to the discretion of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the interests of the purchasers will be scrupulously regarded.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

W. H. HAMILTON'S
HAIR RESTORER.

THIS preparation will restore Grey Hair to its original colour, remove DANDRIFF, ITCHINGS and all IMPURITIES from the head, strengthen the roots and the GROWTH of the HAIR, and prevent it from falling of.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It does not soil or grease, and its effects are gradual.

Cash Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

To be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s or of Thomson & Taylor, Bombay

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	,, 16	Steel Eyeglasses	,, 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street.

C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

AMERICAN
DRILLS, OIL, ROSIN,
LUMBER, LOBSTERS, AND GLASS WARE.

200 Bales Pepperell Drills.
10,000 Cases Kerosine Oil.
1,000 Barrels Rosin.
1,416 Pieces 1-inch Pine Boards.
73 Cases Canned Lobsters.
74 Packages Lamps and Appliances.

FOR SALE, on arrival of ship DANIEL DRAPER from Boston. Apply at TUDOR Co.'s Ice House, Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

BADMINTON.

THE best BATS made are our CANE and CAT GUT ones, at Rs. 2 each.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5 by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 46

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES........Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY!

Board of Direction.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

Bankers.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Solicitor.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will fee Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.
JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662 Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus.

It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

NOTICES.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Falbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

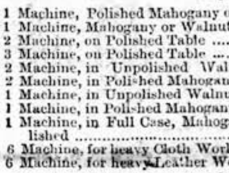
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

		Rs.
No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table		105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	,,	112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,,	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,,	90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,,	130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,,	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,,	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,,	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,,	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	,,	115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	,,	115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen .... ,, 2

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours .... ,, 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

THE UNITED SERVICES.
PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (Limited),
WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweedale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.C.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:
Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER:
Cornell Price, M.A., B.C., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER:
F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Rodley, &c., and as at most of the above the sons of Clergy enjoy certain advantages, so at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 80 feet above sea level, fronting 1,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

Arrangements can be made for boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms (inclusive) are not to exceed—

For Boarders, Sons of Officers, nominated, 60 Guineas per annum.
Do. do. unnominated, 70 ,,
Do. do. Civilians, &c., 80 ,,
Do. Day Scholars, nominated, 16 ,,
Do. do. unnominated, 18 ,,
Do. do. Civilians, 20 ,,

The School opens September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., Madras, or COLONEL G. ASHBURNER, Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the scheme.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES.

G. PRELLER AND CO.'S
EXCELLENT CLARETS,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40 per Dozen.

ASHBURNER'S
AMONTILLADO SHERRY,
Rupees 24. The Best Sherry Imported into Bombay.

A. COLLINS'
CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
RUPEES 30.

A Wine that sells freely in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs.	30	per doz.	qts.
Laubenheimer	,,	15	,,	,,
Steinwein	,,	20	,,	,,
Liebfraumilch	,,	20	,,	,,
CLARETS—Chateau Leoville	,,	24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	,,	28	,,	,,
Vinay Canon	,,	18	,,	,,

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.
Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.
Ditto ,, 26 ,, 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

NOTICES.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN TUNING.

S. ROSE and Co. are happy to inform Musical Amateurs and Organists that they have ENGAGED the services of a HIGHLY SKILLED TUNER who will arrive in a few days, thus supplying a musical want long experienced in Bombay.

Contract Tunings and Tunings Up-country undertaken by

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Bombay Musical Depot.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by private bargain, at the Nicol Mill, Colaba, on THURSDAY, the 12th, and FRIDAY, the 13th November next, at 3 p.m.:—

One pair Horizontal High-pressure Engines, by Joseph Clayton, Preston, 25 inch Cylinder, 4 feet Stroke, Cornish Valves, 90 nominal Horse Power, equal to about 400 indicated Horse Power—in perfect working order.

3 Cylindrical double flued Boilers, 27 feet long, 7 feet diameter with mountings complete, by Joseph Clayton, Preston.

4 Stewart's Cotton Presses, 2 complete and 2 incomplete, with independent Engines and Pumps.

1 Capstan.
1 Stand
2 Bevil Wheels.
5 Cast Iron Tops of old Presses.
5 Ditto Beds ditto.
5 Followers ditto.
18 Wrought Iron Columns, ditto.
4 Cast Iron Rams, ditto.
Cast Iron old broken sundry articles.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers of the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Bombay, 15th October 1874.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
  Punjaub and Delhi Division.
  Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Weste India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1 420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	625
5,25·	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116xd
40,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,85[illegible]	100pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,750
200	2 000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	110pc	Apollo Press Co.	4,000
100	500	all	..	Berar Company (New)	575
200	2,000	all	200pc.	Bombay Press Co.	1,200
300	500	all	50 p.c	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	65 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	..	17½pc.	Carwar Company	700
800	1,880	all	70 pc	Colaba Press Co.	4,50 xd.
360	9,000	all	250pc.	East India Press Co.	2,000
180	8,500	all	Rs.225	Fort Press Co.	4,300
800	2,000	2,000	75 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	300
80	5[illegible]	all	100 pc	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co.	450
270	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	480
200	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	130 pc	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
20	1,000	all	200 pc	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,050
400	850	750	45 pc	Scinde Press Co.	375
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 5[illegible]	Victoria Press, Madras	750
150	350	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
490	1,000	all	100pc*	Volkart's United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1 460
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,155
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,050
900	1,000	all	200pc*	Bombay United	1,345
1,6[illegible]	150	110	10*	Broach Mills	255 xd
564	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,090
2,000	1,000	all	100p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,725
1,500	1,250	all	125p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,215
1,500	1,000	all	115pc*	Great Eastern	1,485
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,425
710	1,000	all	115p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,370
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,325
800	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	550	65 p.c*	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
1,[illegible]00	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,435
9[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	200pc*	Morarjee Spinning	1,400
4,0[illegible]	646	all	340*	Oriental	830
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	2[illegible]0
[illegible]0	1,000	1,000	150p.c	Soonderdas Spinning	1,500
500	1,000	250	31½p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,345
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	145
750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,450
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	310

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218·8·0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	246
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	13·10·2	do.	Ditto	—
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation		
......	90	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,600x d
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	9p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	15
......	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	370
......	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP NIMROD, 890 tons, Captain H. Crocker, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Rangoon (September 4th), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE BARQUE SALUS, 315 tons, Captain W. Poland, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Mauritius (October 10th), brought a cargo of 6,700 bags sugar, and Mrs. Poland, and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Adam Ledick.

THE SHIP ARRATOON APCAR from London, arrived at Calcutta on Thursday last with the following passengers:—Miss M. Hogge, Miss E. Hogge, Miss Nazar, Miss Frances, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Sonter, Mr. Ancell, Mr. M. Peters, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Fox, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Duncan, Mr. D. Emmond, Mr Paton 1 Native.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. Avern, will sail to-day for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cutch Mandvee.—Colonel and Mrs. Parr and ten servants. For Kurrachee.—Major Pottinger and two servants, Mr. C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. T. Watson, four children, and servant, and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Lambert, Miss Cole, Mr. Euman and servant, Mr. Mackintosh, and servant, Mr. Rusud bin Mahomed, and thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE S. S. TEVIOT, 1216 tons, Captain W. C. Nesbit, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from London (October 4th), brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Davidson, Mrs. Riddell, two children and ayah, Mrs. Burnett and child, Mrs. Payne and child, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Jackson, Captain and Mrs. Colegan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Gale, Mr. Milne, Captain Davidson, Mrs. Pardon, Mrs. Lloyd and child, Mrs. Cullen, Captain and Mrs. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and child, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Hutchinson and two children, Miss Bones, Miss Smith, Miss Phelan, Miss Forbes, and E. Nurse and Ayah. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	St. Saliac	Doutre	Mauritius, Oct 7.
	India (s)	Henderson	Bussorah, Oct 21.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Travancore (s)	Anderson	Southampton.

The steamer Penang, Avern, to K. Coast and Kurrachee obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
5	Arratoon Apcar(s)	Mactavish	London, Sept 19.
	Arabia (s)	Lewis	Rangoon, Nov 1.
	Thales (s)	Young	Hong-Kong, Oct 16.
	China (s)	Gardner	Hong-Kong, Oct 17.
	British Army	Clements	Barrow in Furness, July 15
	Ilione	Griffiths	Cardiff, July 1.
	Sumatra	Latham	Liverpool, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
5 Queen Victoria (s)
Zambesi (s)
Sir J. Lawrence(s)
Dacca

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
4 Josephine .... Marseilles & Pondicherry

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 8.

Gorham, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Lock, Lieut Col, 108th Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Hutchinson, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Robinson, Surg Bengal Med Dept, from furlough, from England
Cologan, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Davidson, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.
Davidson, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Griffiths, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Farrell, Captain, Madras 44th Regt, on furlough, from Kamptee
Noverre, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Saugor.
Skerrett, Captain, Bengal 36th Foot, on furlough, from Saugor.
Turner, Captain, Staff Corps, from Poona.
Weldon, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Mominabad.

NOVEMBER 9.

Bourne, Lieut Col, Madras 5th Regt N I, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Pottinger, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 9.

Cameron, Lieut Col, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
McCausland, Lieut, Madras 3rd Light Cavalry, on Med Cert, to England.
Berkley, Major, Madras Infantry, on leave, to England.
Urmston, Lieut Col, Bengal Civil Dept, on furlough to England
Lancaster, Surgeon, Madras Med Dept, on duty, to Madras.
Warder, Surg, Madras Med Dept, on duty, to Madras.
Millett, Major, Bengal Police Punjab, on furlough, to Europe.
Pottinger, Major Royal Artillery on duty, to Kurrachee.
Skerrett, Captain Beng 1 : 6th Regt on leave, to England
Noverre, Captain Bengal Staff Corps on furlough to Europe.
Wimberley, Captain, Bengal 1st Assistant Supt Port Blair, on furlough, to Europe.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, November 3.)

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr H R Farmer, Actg Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Kurnool, for one month.

Mr J M Bell, Asst Engr, 1st grade Kurnool District, privilege leave for three months.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Henry Edward Stokes, on the return of the Colr of Chingleput, to revert to act as Sub-Secy to the Board of Revenue during the employment of Mr Pennington on other duty, or until furthe orders.

Mr Charles Arthur Galton, to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Magr of North Arcot during the employment of Mr Sewell on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Edwin Langford Pearse, to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Trichinopoly during the absence of Mr Kelsall on on leave, or until further orders

Depy Asst Comsy W Jackson, Sub-Engr of the second grade, to be Asst Engr of the second grade, with effect from the 28th Aug 1874, in anticipation of his being gazetted as honorory Ensign.

Surgn-Maj M C Furnell, F R C S, Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Madras Medical College, assumed charge of the Office from Depy Surgn-Genl G Smith, on the forenoon of the 24th instant.

The special duty on which Surgn E Nicholson has been employed in the P W Dept having been completed, the services of that officer are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 1st Sept.

The under-mentioned Members, of the Madras Civil Service have attained the rank set opposite to their respective names on the dates specified:—

J B Pennington, F H Woodroffe, J Hope, J R Daniel, H J Stokes, F Brandt, W Logan, J W Best, F R H Sharp J F Price, E Storr, W H Comyn, J G Horsfall, H Sewell, A Cruickshank, H P Gordon, and B Horsbrugh, Third Class, 7th Oct 1874.

G E Bird, and W G Underwood, Fifth Class, 7th Sept 1874.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Lieut A W H Hornsby, S C, arrived at Madras on the 27th Oct 1874.

Surgn-Maj J G Gibbs, of the Indian Medical Dept, is permitted to retire from the service from the 18th Novr 1874, on a pension of £220 per annum.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette, November 5.)

Surg-Maj G Farrell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is re-appointed Civil Surgn of Edwardesabad, with effect from the 13th Aug 1874.

Surgn C W Calthrop is appointed Civil Surgn of Jalandhar, vice Surgn W P Warburton, but will continue to officiate as Professor of Medicine and Physiology at the Lahore Medical School.

Surgn J McConaghey, 7th N I, will continue to officiate as Civil Surgn of Jalandhar, until further orders.

Mr G Smyth, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 28th Oct 1874, and is posted to the Lahore district until further orders.

Mr A Brandreth, Comr and Supt, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough, on the 14th Oct 1874, and is posted to the Multan Division.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr A Brandreth Lieut Col C H Hall, Offg Comr and Supt, Multan Division, will revert to the charge of the Amritsar district.

Mr T W Smyth, Offg Depy Comr, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Dehli.

The Central Committee has declared the undermentioned Police Officers to have passed the Police Examination held on the 16th and 17th Oct last:—

Mr G St B Browne, with credit.

Mr L N Broome, subject to further examination in departmental orders and drill.

Mr D H Hunter, subject to further examination in Law and Vernacular.

Mr G St B Browne to be an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, 2nd class.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dera Ghazi Khan Station Order, dated 10th Oct 1874, directing Capt J B Slater, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer during the time Lieut C C Egerton may be at garrison instruction, or until further orders.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 10th Oct 1874, making the following temporary appointment, consequent on the return of Col L B Jones, Comdt, from general leave:—

Capt R B Lockwood, 1st Squadn Subn, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt W C Anderson, on furlough.

4th Sikh Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 16th Oct 1874, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the return of Lieut C Dempster from privilege leave:—

Capt V Rivaz, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lieut C Dempster, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut C Hoskyns, R E, Asst Engr, Derajat Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months and seven days with effect from the 16th Aug 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Nov. 16	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 14	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 17	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 23	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid, by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformation conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 16	Monday	Dec 14
,,	,, 23	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 28

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov 17	Tuesday	Dec. 29
,,	Dec. 1	,,	Jan. 12
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Saturday	Nov. 14	Saturday	Dec. 12

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.	7 P.M.	*Supplemental dates.*	7 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 23	Monday	Nov. 30
,,	Dec. 21	,,	Dec. 28

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

7 P.M.
Monday .... Nov 23

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

LETTERS:—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2e annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

To Kurrachee.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz, on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

Persian Gulf Mails.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly as at present.

A Mail will be despatched every *Friday* until further notice. Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mail which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	0-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona,	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACLEAN—November 8th, at Brighton, aged 72, Mary, widow of Alexander Maclean, Esq., of Liberton, Edinburgh, and Orange Hill, Clarendon, Jamaica,—(By Telegraph.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SCOTT—November 4th, at Kurrachee, Hugh Hungerford, infant son of M. H. Scott, C. S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL—November 5th, at Watgunge House, the wife of J M Mitchell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MORGAN—DIBB—October 22nd, at Masulipatam, by the Rev J Sharp, M A, assisted by the Rev W Clayton, the Rev A Morgan, C M S, of Ellore, to Ann, 3rd daughter of the late William Napier Dibb, Esq, of York.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1874.

ALTHOUGH the recent action of Government has taken away the sting from the new settlements, we think that it is still very necessary to continue our review of the proceedings of the Survey Department in connection with the re-settlement operations. The greed for money is such an inherent vice with men in power, that it is not unlikely before long strenuous attempts will be made to explain away the Resolution, and to warp its generous sense by devious and interested interpretations. A permanent record of the mischievous consequences of the recent settlements will therefore for a long time to come be desirable as a defence and vindication of the change of policy inaugurated in the Resolution of the 29th October last. We propose accordingly, in continuation of the observations contained in our issue of the 19th ultimo, to take up for our text in this issue the history of the Indapoor re-settlement. The revision and re-settlement of this Talooka were completed in 1866-67 in the very height of the maddening times when the great flood gates of wealth were opened and poured riches in unmeasured abundance on this land, in consequence of the stimulus afforded to our export trade in cotton by the American war. The history of the Revenue collections of this Talooka during the last seven years, the longest period during which the re-settlement rates have been in force in any part of the country, is full of instruction in many important respects, and it affords a crucial test by which the working of the Revenue Survey Department under its present chiefs may be properly contrasted with the received traditions of its success, which are associated with the departed glories of the great pioneers of the settlement. Indapoor is famous in the early history of the Bombay Revenue Survey. Lieutenant Nash and Captain Wingate, the founders of our present system of thirty-years' settlement, Mr. Goldsmid, whose name is still so fondly remembered as 'Goldsmid Nana,' Mr. Frere, who attained the highest honours open to his service, all of them fine specimens of the old civilian and military officers of a generation which conquered India and strengthened our hold on it, first won their spurs of distinction in Government service in this Talooka. It was in the Settlement Report of this Talooka that Captain Wingate (whom old age had not then stiffened into the narrow-visioned and close-fisted Sir George Wingate of our times) advocated a permanent settlement of Revenue. With the fresh and generous impulses of a noble career, he urged upon the unwilling ears of a too conservative Government which desired a settlement for ten years only, that "such a "limited term would not admit of the resources "of the people being greatly increased, would "hold out no inducement to undertake permanent "improvements, and would tend to retard rather "than advance the material progress of the country by creating a distrust of our intentions." These arguments were wound up with the memorable declaration that "the most certain way "of giving an impulse to agricultural industry "and attracting capital to the improvement of "land would be to create a private property in "the latter by declaring the present settlement "to be permanent." It was only as a compromise between his own liberal views and the narrow policy of Government, that he proposed "the "extension of the term to a period of *at least* thirty "years, as a term which would secure many of "the advantages of a permanent settlement, and, "by rendering land saleable, tend to bring it "into the possession of people of capital, and "thus check in some measure the evils of the continued sub-division of property, and encourage "the accumulation of wealth with its attendant "advantages of an extension of commerce and "manufactures." We have been tempted to quote the whole of this remarkable declaration, for it comes from the founder of the Revenue Survey, who has since recanted this faith. These views of a permanent settlement, and the policy of holding out encouragement to capitalists to invest their money in land, sound strangely heretical in these days when the official conscience has been debauched into the advocacy for sinister political purposes of the most rampant form of socialism, which brooks no middleman with leisure and competence for spare activities, and which in its application to India means the utter demoralization of the people, and their reduction to one unrelieved level of pauperism and ignorance.

To return to our point, Indapoor was re-settled in 1867-68, and the new rates have been in operation for the last seven years, which is a sufficiently long period to allow a fair discrimination to be made between the permanent and temporary causes of depression at work within the past few years. What, then, is the tale which these seven years have to reveal regarding the tested adaptability or otherwise of the revision rates to the condition of this model Talooka. Colonel Francis, in his Re-settlement Report, has taken credit for the following facts which he cites as a few of the illustrative benefits that the country owes to the thirty years' settlement. The entire absorption of all the available waste land, the total cessation of remissions accompanied with a considerable increase in the actual receipts, the construction of permanent improvements in land, increase in the saleable value of holdings, increase in population, and in the agricultural wealth of the ryots, greater enterprise, a higher style of living,—these are enumerated in grateful eloquence as some of the most accredited indicia of the thriving character of the people. We do not feel at present disposed to raise the larger issue how far this array of seeming prosperity can be put down to the credit of the Revenue settlement. A closer examination of the results of the Revenue collections from year to year discloses the ugly fact that, but for the up-current of high prices induced by extraneous causes influencing our export trade, the settlement by itself would have left little to boast of in the way of results. We shall, however, in this place accept this description of Colonel Francis in its entirety, and shall see how far the revised settlements have tended to ensure this prosperity to the people. The new settlements were certainly never intended to relieve the ryots of any plethora of wealth and comfort, from which they were in danger of being suffocated by their own overweight. At the same time it could never have been the aim of those who fixed the revised rates to relegate the ryots to their primeval state of depression and anxious hand-to-mouth struggle for bare existence. Both Lieutenant Nash and Captain Wingate admit that "when the Deccan fell into our "hands its condition was comparatively flourish"ing, and that the present (1839) lamenta"ble state of poverty is due chiefly to the "circumstance of an onerous land tax being "retained for twenty years, after the precious "metals had increased in value, *i.e.* after a great "fall in the value of agricultural produce had oc"curred." The ill-effects of these twenty years' systematically oppressive rates were counteracted to a great extent by the thirty years' settlement. Has this prosperity which the present generation has enjoyed been ensured to them for another thirty years by the re-settlement, or have we again relegated them to the state of depression and helpless poverty which was their lot in the first twenty years of our rule? Is the long-suffering goose in a position to lay more golden eggs, or, in the attempt to surcharge its powers, has it become the victim of its well-intentioned protectors?

This is the question which the Survey and Settlement Department have to answer at their peril, for, so far as fairly recorded facts and figures are concerned, it is a mournful tale these six years have to reveal. We shall let the facts speak for themselves. The following statement furnishes the details of the Revenue collections, outstanding balances, and remissions for the seven years that have elapsed since the re-settlement:—

Year	Jamabandi	Revenue Collection	Outstanding.	Remissions.
1867-68	revised rate	introduced	but remitted	
1868-69	130,478	87,664	42,814	42,814
1869-70	129 119	129,119	......	......
1870-71	131,951	131,793	158	[illegible]6
1871-72	129,556	56,376	73,160	
1872-73	132,614	125,328	6 756	4,285
1873-74	126,365	90,922	36,665	577

If these figures be contrasted with the results of the Revenue administration during the previous twenty or thirty years as summed up by Colonel Francis in his report, they present a contrast which is significant of a great falling off in the comfort and prosperity of the people. The average of remissions in the ten years preceding the re-settlement was Rs. 6, in the ten years preceding the last term it was Rs. 800. The average of remissions during the last seven years comes close upon Rs. 8,000 a year. Similarly, while during the twenty years preceding the re-settlement, outstanding balances were unknown, and the revenue was paid in anticipation of the fixed instalments, during the last six years there has been only one year in which there has been no balance outstanding, and the average of the six years comes up to Rs. 26,000. We are evidently retracing our steps, and returning to the good old times when, in the words of Lieutenant Nash, "the whole country was suf"fering from the evils of a high nominal assess"ment with constant outstandings and remis"sions," which induce and generate "a complete "absence" of energy and enterprise in the cultivating classes, who feel no assurance of comfort in good years, and who are listlessly indifferent to the chances of a year of dearth. It was to avoid these evils that the settlement was introduced, and here, with a blind fatality, we are again retracing our footsteps slowly and surely over the old tracks of revenue oppression and embarrassment.

In studying the figures summarized before, it must be remembered that they represent only the accomplished results of the revenue administration. They afford no index of the actual hardships inflicted upon the people, or the measures of constraint which were adopted to secure the full payment of the Government dues. The number of notices issued, the amount of fees and interest at 95 per cent. levied, the number of auction sales of holdings and of moveable property, the prices fetched at these sales, the number of holdings thrown up by the ryots from inability to pay the assessment, and the numbers taken up by Government and turned into waste land from the impossibility of finding purchasers for them, these are the indicia of the prosperous or impoverished condition of the agricultural classes. Turning to these figures, it appears that as many as 3,532 notices had to be issued to defaulting ryots in 1872-73, and this number rose to 4,205 in the year 1873-74. Each notice on an average represents an individual defaulter, though of course in some cases the same individual is in possession of more holdings than one. As far as the last year is concerned, there is no room for guess work on this point. Out of 78 villages in the Indapoor Talooka, 4,056 ryots paid their first instalment within the fixed date, and fully 1,200 ryots found it necessary to have the notices served upon them in consequence of their default. As regards the second instalment, only 2,120 ryots paid their money within the fixed date; and fully 3,000 ryots required the constraint of a formal notice to make them pay. These figures are fairly illustrative of the existing condition of the ryots. These notices, it is to be remembered, are not cheap luxuries, they represent their number of rupees, which are added to the assessment and become an additional charge upon the overburdened ryots. Fully Rs. 2,900 were levied on this account in 1872-73, and Rs. 4,205 in 1873-74. We may hold it to be proved, therefore, that during the last two years as many as sixty per cent. of the ryot population in this ill-fated Talooka found it impossible to pay the enhanced assessment, and required the goad of the notice with its fee-charge to make them move on. But this is not all, the service of the notice is only an initial stage, the first act of this mournful tragedy. The next act represents the tax-gatherer laying his hard grip on the poor ryots (upon whom the goad of the notice fee has failed to exercise any influence), and proclaiming his intention of selling the ryot's holding with his moveable possessions. Out of 4,200 ryots upon whom notices were served in 1873-74, as many as 1,460 or nearly 30 per cent. of the number failed to make any payment in obedience to the notice, and their holdings and moveable possessions were accordingly directed to be sold. The fear of losing their all in this world, consisting of the land they had inherited from their ancestors, and their cattle, had a wholesome terror, and out of 912 ryots upon whom these notices of sale were served for default in paying the first instalment, as many as 836 made up their arrangements with the Mamlatdar, and bought peace by paying in part or full the sum due from them, and warded off the evil day. About 70 ryots failed in this effort, and their lands and goods were sold—51 survey numbers, the property of 36 ryots, assessed at Rs. 550 were sold and found no purchasers, and had to be taken up by Government at their one pie valuation. With regard to the second instalment, out of 547 ryots upon whom the notices of sale were served, only 14 found it possible to make their arrangements with the tax-gatherer to ward off the evil day, and all the rest tamely submitted to the evil fate of seeing themselves and their wives and children cast adrift on the world. In sheer despair of getting anything out of them, the Revenue officers found it necessary to cancel their own orders and sale proclamations, and hopes were held out to the ryots that the numbers which had been sold and bought in by Government for one pie each would be returned to them if they would promise to pay the arrears from the next year's crop. Agricultural cattle were sold in numbers, and as no purchaser was found for them in the village, (for the ryots, to their credit be it said, refused to add to the bitterness of this misery by out-bidding each other,) the cattle were driven in hordes to the distant Baramati market, and in many cases were sold to butchers at the value of their flesh. No outrage more calculated to sink and burn into the hearts of the agricultural classes could have been conceived than this auction sale of their cattle to butchers in a distant market for the value of their flesh. We have exceeded our limits, and find it impossible to continue this story of iron oppression meekly borne by the long enduring ryots. This is the condition to which Indapoor has been reduced in five short years. The moral of this sad tale we reserve for another issue.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE hear on good authority the important information that Commander A. Dundas Taylor, late of the Indian Navy, will return to India in a very short time to undertake one of the most useful public works which have yet been carried out in this country. We have at present no scientific survey of the Indian Coast such as makes every part of the littoral of England as familiar to seamen as to landsmen—perhaps more so. Commander Taylor some time ago pointed out this serious defect to the Secretary of State, and urged that in the interests of science as well as commerce a complete survey should be made of the Indian Coast from Sonmeeanee in Beloochistan to the north-western extremity of Siam. He also insisted that it is necessary to create a Chart Office under a properly qualified surveyor as superintendent. These proposals may not be carried out in their entirety, but undoubtedly the greater portion of them will be carried into effect in a short time under Commander Taylor's superintendence. Three distinct flotillas are spoken of for the purpose of the surveys. Each flotilla will consist of two sailing ships (of the Bengal pilot brig type), a despatch steamer, and tenders. Already the sailing ships are in readiness. Commander Taylor prefers sailing ships for economical reasons, as he thinks it would be extravagant to use steamers when the greater part of the work of the survey will be done with the ships at anchor. Commander Taylor's official appointment will probably be named Marine Surveyor-General, or Superintendent of Marine Surveys. We have indicated the main points in the survey scheme, and hope to be able in a day or two to publish fuller details. We may say in the meantime, however, that we believe primary operations will be with reference to the interests of sailors and commerce, but rapidly following the completion of these will be a full scientific survey from points of the coast already determined by the great trigonometrical survey.

IT must be one of the most awkward things in the world to come nigh being hanged through being mistaken for another man. At all events, Syed Ruzza must think so. Our readers may not know who Syed Ruzza is. A short time ago, however, he was very prominently before their attention as Khalik Dad, one of the men who behaved brutally at the Lahore Gate in Delhi at the outbreak of the Mutiny. After being captured in Baroda he was sent down to Bombay and thence escorted up country to the scene of Khalik Dad's atrocities. The court at Delhi examined their prisoner very carefully, but all the evidence brought forward only went to prove that whoever he might be, he certainly was not Khalik Dad. Further examinations showed the prisoner to be Syed Ruzza, a native of Lahore, who was in Ulwar as a wrestler in the Rajah's service at the time of the Mutiny, and who had not been in Delhi for a year and a half before the Mutiny. A judgment to that effect was accordingly delivered, and Syed Ruzza was set at liberty with the means of returning to Baroda. Yesterday he paid a visit to the Police Court, Mazagon, where about two months ago he was looked upon as a very valuable and dangerous prisoner, and made his way to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, to whom he paid his respects with much more comfortable feelings than he possessed on the first occasion when he was introduced to Mr. Edginton. With something of a display of triumph he showed Mr. Edginton the judgment which the Judge Sahib at Delhi had pronounced in his favour, and as he had no objection to permit the press to obtain a copy of it, we append it for the information of our readers, who will perceive that Syed Ruzza was sent half-way to the gallows through the instrumentality of a man named Iynatulla, who, it appears, went to the Political Resident, informed him that Syed Ruzza was undoubtedly Khalak Dad, and then disappeared. It is a pity that Iynatulla was not apprehended at the time he made his statement, for he appears to have an acquaintance with mutineers which might be useful to the authorities in Cawnpore who are now endeavouring to identify the Nana Sahib:—

> There is now no hope of Iyantulla turning up, who caused accused to be arrested, and the Resident of Baroda reports that he can nowhere be found. It would have been well to have examined him as to the reason why he gave information to the Resident of Baroda that accused was Khalak Dad, and the grounds of his believing him to be so.
>
> He seems to have *bona fide* believed accused to be Khalak Dad. Accused was not even known to him, and there is no cause to suspect that he was instigated by any enemy of accused.
>
> If his only reasons for believing accused to be Khalak Dad were those given in his deposition before the Resident of Baroda, they were certainly most insufficient ones. He entertained the suspicion too readily. At the most it was only a suspicion and that in the mind of this Iyantulla only.
>
> The Court thinks that, so far from there being any proof against the accused, there is not even the slightest reason to suspect that he is Khalak Dad. Those who knew Khalak Dad and who witnessed the part he took in the massacre at the Lahore Gate do not one of them recognize accused. On the contrary they distinctly state that he is not Khalak Dad. They give a description to which accused never could have answered
>
> Not only is accused not Khalak Dad, but I think it is proved who he really is, that he is one Syed Ruzza, a native of Lahore, who was in Ulwar at the time of the mutiny as a wrestler in the Rajah's service, and who had not been in Delhi for a year and a half before the Mutiny.
>
> The Court does not suspect that the witnesses who knew Khalak Dad have been tampered with, and false ones procured to make out that accused is another individual.
>
> It believes that the case is entirely one of mistaken identity. Accused is accordingly discharged.
>
> (Signed) J. FRIZELLE.
>
> Delhi, 12th Oct. 1874.

WE learn from the *Times of India* that the *Rast Goftar* is "very indignant at the imputations levelled at its good faith in the remarks it made last week on the *Times of India's* efforts to secure early information for the public." We take shame to ourselves for ever having allowed the *Gazette* to be entangled in this wretched shop dispute, for we frankly acknowledge that the appalling intellectual barrenness of the paper which once was edited by Mr. Robert Knight, and which under the editorship of Mr. Martin Wood was not wanting in culture, is still redeemed to some extent by the business-like activity of its management; and the public can easily decide for itself whether the *Times of India* or the *Bombay Gazette* shows the greater energy and success in collecting early telegraphic or other news. We have also to apologize to the *Rast Goftar* for having forgotten that that journal once praised us. We really were not aware of the fact, and we can but express a fervent hope that the *Rast Goftar* will never praise us again. We have now to refer to a more serious matter. The *Rast Goftar* and the *Times of India* inform the public that the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* lives in a glass house himself and should not throw stones at their house; and they go on to state that "the editor of the *Gazette* is himself now preparing to receive a purse," and that "a clerk from the *Gazette* office has paid" them "a visit, and no doubt he has been round to the other offices too—requesting silence." If this insinuation means that any persons, either connected or unconnected with the *Gazette* office, have been employed or authorized by us to solicit subscriptions to a purse to be presented to the editor of this paper, or to request any other paper to say nothing about what they were doing, we meet such a charge with an emphatic denial of its accuracy. It would be affectation on our part to assert that we know nothing of the proposal to which the *Rast Goftar* and *Times of India* refer. We have been informed that some gentlemen of the first consideration in Bombay, grateful for what they are pleased to consider the service rendered by the *Gazette* to the Parsee community in their quarrel with the local Government, spontaneously and without any unworthy solicitation on our part opened some little time ago a subscription list for a purse to be presented to the editor of this paper. We are also told that about Rs. 10,000 has already been subscribed by the wealthier Parsees, and that this sum will probably be doubled by the subscriptions of the general body of the Parsee community. So far as we are concerned, we have had no wish that this business should be kept secret,—on the contrary, we should have insisted on the presentation being made publicly,—and it is not within our knowledge that any one has taken any part in raising subscriptions except out of motives of pure good will towards us. It was, however, our intention to accept the purse; for we thought we might legitimately do so, as we well knew that no desire of such a reward had ever influenced in the smallest degree our writings on the subject of the Bombay Riots. But, as human nature is always apt to find excellent reasons for yielding to temptation, it is well for us to see ourselves as others see us; and the remarks of the *Rast Goftar* and *Times of India* make our way of duty in this matter clear. We have, in the course of a checkered existence, endured many trials, but none to be compared for bitterness with the humiliation of being told by such people as the editors,—are they two persons by the way, or only one?—of such papers as the *Rast Goftar* and the *Times of India* that we live in a glass house not unlike their own. Their reproaches show that the vilest things can sting to some purpose; and yet we are grateful to them for trying to save us from taking what might be a false step. Their kindly interference is, happily, not too late; and, when the subscription list is closed, and the generous subscribers come to make a formal presentation of the purse to us, we shall take care to pause before deciding whether we ought to accept or reject it, and to give to the remonstrances of the *Rast Goftar* and *Times of India* all the weight justly due to the criticisms of men whose judgment is as clear and unbiassed, and whose character as unblemished, as their anxiety to guard our reputation is sincere and disinterested.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SUPPOSED NANA SAHIB IN CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, 7TH NOVEMBER.

You have been advised by telegrams of proceedings to date relative to the Nana. It was commonly known here that he had left Gwalior, and was expected in by every train. On Tuesday last I was aware that he would come in by train *this* morning. A Brigade Order was issued last evening for one company of H. M.'s 73rd and one troop of the 1st Bengal Light Cavalry to be in attendance on the troops' platform, some four hundred yards from the public railway station for escort duty. Accordingly, as the train rolled in this morning at half past ten, certain preparations indicated that the Nana was a passenger thereby. I made very strenuous efforts to obtain permission to be present on the troops' platform, merely for once "to set eyes" on that individual known to infamy, yclept Nana Sahib. It was no idle curiosity that prompted me to do all I could to gratify this wish. The truth was, I was desirous of balancing in my own mind the affinity of the man whose descriptive roll you published more than sixteen years since to the individual in custody. I called on the Brigade Major this morning, and matters were satisfactorily arranged, as I thought, when a note from that officer informed me that Brigadier General Snow regretted being unable to accede to my request as to being permitted on the troops' platform, as Mr. Daniell the Magistrate had requested that no one, except in strict official capacity, should be allowed there. Here was a disappointment; but, nothing daunted, I succeeded in meeting Mr. Daniell an hour before the train came in, and he gave me such good and sufficient reasons for refusing my application that I was content to abide thereby. The prisoner came in a composite-carriage, the centre compartment being first, and the two end ones second class, and which was placed immediately before the last break-van. He was under the charge of Mr. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, and a guard of one of H. M.'s regiments at Agra. On arrival at the station, the carriage was shunted off. On the departure of the regular train, an engine took off the Nana to the troops' siding. Here, after a short delay, he was marched down by the Magistrate and Mr. Goad to a palanquin carriage, having got into which, the doors and windows were closed, and the vehicle proceeded much in funeral fashion guarded by the soldiers in file on either side, and headed by the cavalry escort, till they reached the compartments in the cells of H. M.'s 73rd, especially prepared and set apart for the prisoner. The time must have been about a quarter to twelve. I had a glimpse of some one in the railway carriage with Mr. Goad, whose eyes had a very unsettled uncomfortable expression. He was a Mahratta, but, whether the prisoner or not, I cannot say. He had on his head a white muslin turban. His face was oval, complexion wheat-coloured, and features decidedly Mahratta. From a distant view of him as he passed down between the red lines at the troops' platform, he appeared to me to walk as if in chains, and had on a dress usually worn by Byragees—the cloth being of a red ochreish colour. This is all I can tell you today of our noted captured waif.

Now with reference to future proceedings regarding him. It has been, and very properly so too, the object of the authorities to get him into his place of detention without permitting him to see, or be seen by, the mob. This morning there could not have been more than two hundred natives present, and about thirty or forty Europeans, ladies and gentlemen. The arrangement at the cells is such, that no one can get to them without passing through the tent of the officer in charge. I have been informed on good authority, that the first question to be decided is, the one of identification, and that this must be put *beyond all dispute* before any preliminary proceedings are instituted for the prosecution. Each witness who can be supposed to swear to the identify of the prisoner being the Nana will be confronted with him in the presence only of Mr. Daniel the Magistrate of Cawnpore, and Mr. Goad, and the statement of each recorded. This evidence will be the base of all further action. Nothing further will therefore be known to the public for a few days to come, especially as the Dewalli holidays are upon us. If any reasonable doubt arises as to identification, the prisoner will be released, but, if you hear that the trial is to proceed, be assured that the Government have obtained possession of such irrefragable proofs of the prisoner being the Nana, that results are not very difficult to fore see.

I must not forget to mention that, in conversation this morning with one of the officials, he stated that the doctors have differed in opinion as to wound—that is,—operation marks, a few of them say that there are some constitutions that will wear out lance marks after a series of years, whilst others might retain them for life. This is a pathological question I leave the medicals to fight out.

Your Parsee witness passed through here a day or two since for Morar—of course he will have to return.

Mr. Routledge, the London *Times'* correspondent, came in with the train that brought the Nana this morning. He has not been more favoured than your "special" has been, and he has been advised to rusticate, seeing the sights of Lucknow for a few days.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

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REVIEW.

"A MANUAL OF FAMILY MEDICINE FOR IN[illegible]
BY W. J. MOORE, L.R.C.P., &c.

THIS medical book, being 'published "under the authority of the Government of India" for the guidance of the public, seems to call for some notice in a public journal. For it the prize of Rs. 1,000, offered by Government in 1871, has been awarded—Dr. Moore being the successful competitior, to the confusion of, we belie[illegible] about fifty others. When we look at th[illegible] which has gained the prize, we can at [illegible] wherein many must have failed. Th[illegible]ment notification expressly stipulate[illegible] book should be "*extremely* simple, [illegible] concise;" and that it should deal wit[illegible] remedies as possible, so that all m[illegible] contained in a *small* medicine chest: t[illegible] short, it should be simply a "Manual of [illegible]tions for the use of common medicines, and [illegible] treatment of some of the most common diseases." Few of the competitors could have imagined that common diseases should include the uncommon; that by conciseness was really meant diffuseness; by brevity, length; and by simplicity, complexity; but, judging by the award, such must have been the case. At any rate, the Government idea of extreme simplicity and briefness is embodied in a goodly, but not cheap, octavo volume of 520 pages, with a medicine chest to match—costing several pounds—which would require a bullock hackery to transport it from place to place.

Let us consider the book somewhat in detail. Dr. Moore is already known as the author of a respectable book on Tropical Hygiene, and another on Indian Diseases; and a good book might be expected from him, however much it might be unlike the original design given in the notification, or be unsuitable for the purpose intended. The book is divided into five chapters, on Medicines, Diseases, Accidents, Hygiene, and Infant management—respectively. The medicines proposed for the chest are *sixty-seven* in number, of which at least the half may be put down as either unnecessary or dangerous. If it were a desideratum to have as few remedies as possible, how has this object been attained by furnishing the chest with *seventeen* different purgative medicines, and *thirteen* narcotic, of which eight are preparations of opium? Again, what shall we say of the fatherly Government which approves of providing as common remedies, for popular use, such drugs as arsenic, aconite, tincture of cantharides, croton oil, tartar emetic, chloroform, chloral, and others not less dangerous? With such an array of simple (?) drugs, it might have been thought that they would at least be described correctly; yet, to note one instance of inaccuracy, we find it stated at p. 25, that "the dose of ipecacuanha wine as an emetic for an adult is *two and a half ounces* in two pints of warm water"! Knowing what the probable effect of taking two pints of warm water would be upon ourselves, the addition of the ipecacuan sounds grimly facetious—all the more so when we remember that the maximum dose given in the British Pharmacopœia is less than one-third the quantity. When we turn to the practical part of the book we find everything treated of, from the scratches of a cat to hydrophobia; from moles, mother's mark, and mumps, to puerperal fever and phlegmasia dolens; from maggots in the nose, to babes in (metaphorically speaking) the *wood!* The symptoms of disease are generally well given, but the treatment advised often bears the mark of antiquity upon it. Amid much useful instruction, we cannot but perceive that the author looks too much upon disease as an entity to be combatted, rather than a deranged condition of the body, the cure of which is effected by natural processes, which it is the *rôle* of the physician to support, and which he is only too likely to frustrate by an interfering and spoliative treatment such as is often inculcated in these pages. Mercury is not a remedy to be played with, yet in about a dozen places it is recommended to be taken to produce its constitutional effects, and this too in cases where most of the best modern authorities are agreed in deprecating its use, and in which there is reason to believe its effects may be more serious than the disease it has been given to cure—as, for example, in cases of pleurisy and dysentery. Again, tarter emetic is prescribed in not a few instances where, we believe, it would be more in accordance with modern views to give ammonia and bark, or brandy and water. In this matter of depressing treatment, the book is an anachronism, which might have been brilliant forty years ago. Everywhere, too, we have redundancy in the form of alternative treatment—do this, *or* that, *or* give recipe 80, 90, *or* 100, &c., which must be bewildering to unprofessional persons. To borrow an illustration from theology, we have, so to say, too little Law and over much Gospel; for the public must necessarily be under the law in matters medical, and the Gospel (principles) will probably prove a stumbling block.

The Chapter on accidents is the best in the book. It is largely taken, almost verbatim, from Druitt's well-known work, and several of the plates are also from this source; two, however, are taken from Heath without acknowledgment, and a few are *sui generis*.

The abuse of alcoholic stimulants is rightly condemned (p. 472), but the argument is sustained by lamentable logic when we are told that "the condition of system most favourable to the invasion and development of Zymotic poisons is set up by the presence in the blood of organic matter in a state of change, decomposition, or fermentation. Hence the blood of the intemperate charged with alcohol is in the condition *par excellence* favourable to attack of such maladies as fever, cholera, and sunstroke." Now, in the first place, alcohol is not organic matter in a state of change, &c., these processes being already completed; and, in the second place, sunstroke is certainly not due to a Zymotic poison. The passage quoted may further be taken as a fair illustration of that simplicity and disuse of technical terms which the Governmental heart approveth. We may remark that the temperature (120° F.) recommended for disinfecting the clothes of small pox patients is quite inadequate; it should be at least twice as high. The contradictory instructions for opening abscesses in the neck given at p. 54, p. 174, had in either case better be neglected: no one but a surgeon should open an abscess in the neck; an amateur in attempting to do so might easily open a jugular vein, or some other large vessel, inadvertently, and the abscess may in most cases be safely left to burst of itself. An amusing error occurs at p. 74, and in other places; the author is evidently not clear in his own mind on the distinction between sucking and suckling—at all events, it is now in physiology for a child to *suckle* its mother! The treatment given for poisoning by the four principal poisons used in India is generally good; and, since three of them (and a good many more) are to be found in the medicine chest, the instructions are likely to be useful. The fourth chapter contains much excellent advice, most of which we have read before, in exactly the same language, in the author's other works,—but, if you only commit plagiary on yourself, who can find fault?

Taking the book as a whole, we are sadly disappointed with it; too much is attempted, and, whilst there is not nearly enough to make a man a doctor, there is more than enough to make him think himself one. The medical advisers of the Government of India may be complimented on having selected a book which, however meritorious it may be in some respects, is anything but what the terms of the notification rightly required, viz., a simple, brief, and concise manual of the treatment of the most common diseases of India by common remedies. The good sense and wholesome dread of the public may, however, be confidently trusted to prevent poisonous drugs from ever becoming common household remedies. The work is not likely to supersede others already in the field.

A DAVENPORT newspaper speaks of a doctor in that city, "looking with a deep-meaning smile upon a large lot of green cucumbers in the market. On his way home he was observed to whisper confidentially to several undertakers."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

REPLY OF ARCHBISHOP MANNING TO MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

LONDON, 9TH NOVEMBER.

Archbishop Manning has published a letter in reply to the pamphlet issued by Mr. Gladstone addressed to English Roman Catholics. His Grace affirms that the decrees of the Vatican have not affected the Civil allegiance of Roman Catholics, which he asserts is as pure, as true, and as loyal as that of any subjects of the Empire, but at the same time the Civil allegiance of every Christian must be limited by his own conscience.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 8TH NOVEMBER.

It is announced from the North, that Republican re-inforcements have arrived at Irum and have compelled the Carlists to abandon the siege of that place.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 7TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.	
Exchange on India	1s. 10¼d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£45
Chartered ,,	£15
Do. Mercantile	£23
Hongkong & Shanghai Shares	£26-10
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£50,875,000
Do. Notes in circulation	£102,875,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	95.
4½ do. do.	95½.
5½ do. do.	101½.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	93¾.
5 do. French Rente, 1872	93½.
Bar Silver	57 13/16

The sum of £87,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The American Cotton Crop is estimated by the Agricultural Bureau at [illegible] of bales, should the closing of the season be favourable; and at over 3½ millions of bales should the closing prove remarkably favourable.

THE SUPPOSED NANA SAHIB.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

CAWNPORE, 9TH NOVEMBER.

GRAVE doubts exist in the minds of the investigating authorities on the identity of the prisoner with the Nana Sahib.

A date will be fixed for the public examination of witnesses.

Nothing may be determined upon for a few days. Possibly by Saturday next, matters will be decided.

THE Horse Show and Cattle Fair, which were to have been held this month at Koondla in the Bhownuggur State, have been postponed till January.

VETERINARY SURGEON C. PERCIVALL, 11th Hussars, has, we are told, been selected by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, to proceed to Ajmere to attend the Pokur Fair for the purpose of assisting the Committee in judging the merits of animals competing for the Imperial Horse prizes.

THE Government of Bombay have issued a notification constituting a number of places in the Presidency that were municipalities under the old Mofussil Municipal Act, Municipal Districts under the Mofussil Municipalities Act which was discussed and agreed to in the Legislative Council last year.

WITH reference to the subject of utilizing the stock of cattle purchased by Government for famine relief operations, the Commissary General at Bombay, we read, has consented to take up some 200 mules for the Commissariat Department as has been done in Bengal, and has deputed an officer to select the animals.

NEWS has just been received that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Bassein mail train ran off the line at Bassein on Sunday night. The immediate cause of the accident has been constituted quite a mystery, and happily for the passengers, no other vehicles, with the exception of the Engine, tender, and a horse box, went off the line. When matters come to be known, it is whispered, that the reason will probably be a mismanaged point or semaphore. The Engine of the Verar train from Bombay hooked on to the Bassein mail and brought it into Bombay at eleven o'clock on Sunday night.

THE *Indian Daily News* is informed that the fire at Raneegunge, though undoubtedly of considerable extent, is not one that is likely to inflict loss on any of the coal Companies. It is, in fact, the renewal of the former fire; but the mine has been abandoned, and its burning or not, is said to be of comparatively little consequence. It may burn itself out in time, for communication with other mines has been cut off. This, our contemporary observes, may be true, and yet it would be all the better, if the fire could be subdued, if we may judge from the following telegram, received after the above was written:—"The fire has broken out in a new place. The Soory Road is falling in. Fire raging frightful; can be seen in Raneegunge hundreds of feet high."

THE *Englishman* has received from the second mate of the ship County of Perth, the following particulars of the escape of the crew of the third boat of the ship whose arrival at Contai we announced yesterday:—The boats, it appears, left the ship at about 8 P. M. of the 27th ult., and some three hours afterwards, the second mate and his crew, having lost sight of the other boats, made for the light of a ship which was sighted. Notwithstanding every exertion, however, they were unable to reach this ship, which took no notice of them. The boat, which, was deep in the water, and laboured heavily was then steered for land, and a sail was made out of the boat cover, and se. Cloths were also lashed round the bows to break the force of the sea. In spite of a severe squall which was encountered, land was sighted near Chandpur at day-break of the 29th. During the whole of that day, the mate and crew remained by their boat, and, we regret to hear, were subjected to a series of depredations by crowds of natives of the place, having their oars and a great part of their effects plundered. On the morning of the 30th, some of the crew, despatched for the purpose by the second mate, found a native named Babu Narayan Das, who spoke a little English, and who agreed to convey them to Contai, on their making over the boat to him as security. After detaining them in his house till 2 P.M., this man conveyed them to Contai, where they were most kindly treated by Mr. Barber, the Magistrate, and Mr. Taylor, the Executive Engineer. From Contai, they were brought to Calcutta by the Sir William Peel, which was despatched from Calcutta for the purpose. Some portion of the property stolen at Contai was, we are told, recovered by the Magistrate, who sentenced the guilty parties to twelve months' imprisonment.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. TRAVANCORE, Capt. Charles Anderson, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Captain Kennett, Miss Mary Sim, and Mrs. Williams, and three children.

For Venice.—Captain Noverre.

For Suez.—Mr. Hone.

THE SHORT DELIVERY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been very attentively reading the comments of the newspapers on the decision of Mr. Gunputrao Bhasker, the 3rd Judge of the Small Causes Court, in the case of the short delivery of iron plates by Captain Harrison of the steamer Parsee, and I find that one important fact appears to have been overlooked by the Judge and the advocate of the plaintiffs, and that is, that the Captain is virtually responsible for the correct deliveries of the iron plates (irrespective of the legal quibblings) inasmuch as he has signed the General Import Manifest of the cargo of the steamer entered in the Custom-House at the time of the arrival of the vessel in the harbour, and which document is a declaration on the Captain's part, that he has on board his steamer the whole of the cargo enumerated in the Manifest, and the iron plates of course form part of the same.

If the importer had not paid the Customs duty on the goods before receiving their delivery, the Customs authorities would have looked to the Captain for the payment of such duty.

I am sure if the plaintiffs based their arguments on the above plea, it would have ended differently and the decision of the Judge, no doubt, would have been quite the reverse.—Yours truly, F. T. MEERJAH.

Bombay, 9th November.

A HINT TO THOSE CONCERNED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having observed an article in the *Bombay Gazette* the other day, regarding pilgrims, in which it has been commented that a medical man should accompany all pilgrim ships to "Jedda" after the late *plague* in that port, "Late Sufferer" is perfectly justified in bringing this to light. I, as an old Hajee, who has been to the shrine of Mahomed, to "Mecca" three different times, two of which voyages I performed on board of Messrs. Nicol's Steamers, where the welfare of the passengers were strictly attended to, particularly by the Doctor on board. The last voyage was made on board a sailing vessel belonging to my countryman, in which both myself and fellow passengers acutely felt the want of medical aid, owing to inevitable diseases breaking out among us, and no one to administer to the comforts of the passengers, in water, cleanliness, &c., &c., and the consequence was that a number died, and were thrown overboard.

From this it is opened to the eyes of the public, that native ship owners do not care a farthing for the sacrifice of lives of human beings, and their brothers in faith, religion, so long as they can secure the passage money. The voyage in Messrs. Nicol's Steamer, I can only compare to the first rising sun, and that in my country man's sailing ship like to the dark nights.

Where is Doctor Blaney our able townsman?

Bombay, 5th November. HAJEE.

THE CHANCE OF PROMOTION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE PRESENT DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the head of the Bombay Civil List of July 1854, stands the name of Eden Elliot, who entered the Service in 1815, and had, up to date of the compilation, actually resided in India 38 years, 1 month, and 17 days. Gilbert Elliot's name is the last and 123rd of the List. Mr. Tucker is the Senior Civilian of the List published in October 1874, having 31 years 9 months and 1 day of service. Mr. Alexander Cumine is the 173rd and last name on that list. This comparison must be highly suggestive to juniors in the Service, as to what their chances of promotion are. The Service is now stronger in point of number by fifty names than it was twenty years ago. But it has lost these appointments:—

1	Accountant General-ship held in 1854	Eden Elliot.
2	Sub-Treasurer-ship do do	T W Muspratt.
3	Military Accountant-ship do do	Gilbert Blane.
4	Inspector General-ship of Prison, and Police and Commissioner-ship held in 1854	A. Bettington.
5	Senior Magistracy of Police at Bombay do.	A K Corfield.
6	Commissioner-ship of Scinde do do.	Bartle Frere.
7	Civil Auditor-ship do do	G Erskine.
8	Inam Commissioner-ship do do	C T Manson.
9	Settlement Officer do do	Alex Rogers.
10	Assistant to Pol. Agent S M Country do.	E P Down.
11	Assistant to Inam Commissioner do	do. F Chapman.

For which it is compensated by having 18 appointments of Collectors, against 13 in 1854, and 28 judicial appointments, including two Scinde Judgeships and one Kattiawar appointment, against 23 appointments under the regime, of 1854, and there are a few special appointments held now by Civilians which were not in existence in 1854. But these are not reserved for the Civil Service.

Now, I will examine the prospects of promotion from another point of view. In 1854 Mr. Ogilvy was 30th on the list, having 23 years of service, and 16 years, 5 months, 27 days of actual residence in India. In 1874, Mr. Gilbert Elliot is 30th on the list, having 20 years 9 months 6 days of service, and 15 years and 16 days of actual residence in India. Apparently this is not a large difference. But, taken in connection with the fact, that the first 23 persons of the list of 1854 had all of them completed 25 years of service, and that nine of them had done 30 years' service, Mr. Ogilvy's chance of getting to the top of the Service, say in ten years, was much better than Mr. Elliot's is now, seeing that to-day two men in the Service have completed 30 years service, and there are in all only eleven persons who have achieved the 25 years of service, and 21 years of residence necessary to entitle them to retire if they choose to do so. How many of them are likely to do so? is a question any junior may answer for himself, perhaps with greater ease than satisfaction.

Next, I notice, that Mr. Alexander Gray, whose name stands 60th on the list of 1854, had 21 years service, and 10 years 9 months 19 days of residence in India; and that Mr. Nairne, who is now 60th on the list, has 16 years 10 months 16 days of service, and 14 years 1 month 10 days of residence. But Mr. Gray, who was in Europe in 1854, was in a position of the list, which, as things were then, entitled him to a collectorate, and Mr. Nairne is now a First Assistant and is likely to remain so for some few years. But Mr. Nairne's chance for promotion is much better than that of Mr. George Grant's, a Revenue officer 92nd on the list, who has 10 years 1 month 29 days of service, and 9 years, 9 months, 3 days, of residence. But that officer has, as far as ordinary probabilities are concerned, a poor chance of reaching the 12th place on the Civil list, and Chief Secretary-ship to Government, which Mr. Chapman did between 1854 and to-day, and it must be noted that he has been Chief Secretary since April 1865. Looking to present prospects, and rate of promotion, Mr. Grant will be a very old man ere he rises from the 92nd place, which he occupies on the list, to the 12th place where is Mr. Chapman to-day, who got his 80 steps in twenty years. But advance 30 steps further on in the list of 1874, and ask Mr. Crawley Boevey who is 120th in the Service, and has six years service, when he means to touch the 42nd place. Where is Mr. Gerard Norman, who has just been made an Acting Collector? And, in considering this matter, Mr. Boevey should bear in mind, that in 1854 Mr. Gilbert Elliot was 123rd and last man in the Service, and that it took him nearly 21 years to rise 93 places, notwithstanding the benefit he derived from retirements of twenty-three persons on the list of 1854, all of whom could retire if they choose; whereas only eleven men can do so to-day, even if they be so minded. Mr. Boevey's chances of promotion do not appear rosy. But what shall we say of Mr. Alexander Cumine's opportunities? How long will it take him to gain the 130 odd steps which will place him at the point of the Service where the junior Acting Collector now is? Twist the figures as you will, examine the probabilities any how, and the chances of promotion of more than two-thirds of the members of the Service are simply appalling.

What remedies there may be ought surely to occupy the attention of the juniors. I have made suggestions in a previous letter, which has apparently attracted no attention at all. And yet the matter of optional retirement after 12 years' service is of undoubted importance to the Government, and to the Service. The Invalid Pensions are fixed at such small figures of income as to be absolutely prohibitive of retirement. Men out of health and spirits are compelled to hang on, and complete the full period of service, because they know that nothing short of imbecility could justify their accepting a pittance which would barely feed and clothe them. And the Government finds itself compelled to keep in office men anxiously aware of infirmity, which is as damaging to the public weal as it is to the individual sufferers. There are grounds of justice, too, to the Service, on which minor pensions should be conceded to members wanting them. In the days of the Company, an Invalid Pension of £500 per annum was granted after ten years' service; and considering how much the Service contributes to the Annuity Fund, and noticing how other Crown services are dealt with in the matter of pensions, the Indian Civil Service has very strong claims to urge for a liberal scale of optional retiring pensions calculated to relieve the Services from the chronic congestion which afflicts them, and ease the lot of members who are painfully aware how very much their condition of mind and body, unsuited for active service in India, is aggravated by the conviction that there can be no escape for them, or for the Government, till 25 years of service and 21 years of residence have been completed. The same plethora affects all the Indian Civil Service, and is a matter which demands heedful consideration of the members and of Government.

CIVILIAN.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HYDERABAD DECCAN, 7TH NOVEMBER.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S PROPOSED VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

THE rumour is gaining ground that Sir Salar Jung will proceed to Calcutta immediately after the termination of the Ramazan, but as the object of His Excellency's visit has not transpired, and your correspondent does not profess to a knowledge of State secrets, or to deal in prophecies, or hazy surmises, he would prefer to leave the matter in the region of "things unknown."

THE PROPOSED LINE TO CHANDA.

The last issue of the *Deccan Times* contains a paragraph regarding the proposed line of railway from Hydrabad to Chanda, the construction of which, it states, is to be proceeded with at once. This I am in a position to contradict. Indeed, any one who knows anything of the effect that the cost of constructing the State Railway has had upon the Hyderabad Treasury will not attach any importance to this statement. The sinews of Government appear to be sensibly slackened by the depletion which the coffers of the State have had to sustain during the last two years in the construction of the line which has just been completed, and it will be a long time before the finances can reach a condition to meet the cost of another equally expensive undertaking. Under any circumstances it is not at all probable that the proposed line to connect the coal fields with Hyderabad will be constructed until the financial success of the recently completed State Railway is thoroughly established, as serious doubts are entertained as to whether the latter will pay even the interest on the capital after working expenses have been met. Talking of the financial success of this undertaking reminds me of a lecture delivered by Major Evans Bell at the East India Association in which the following passage occurs:—

"Native States are indeed allowed to live, but are not allowed to move and have their being in the paths they choose for themselves. They are pressed to make roads, but we dictate their direction. The enlightened statesman the Nawab Sir Salar Jung who rules the dominions of the infant Nizam consented—not I suspect without reluctance—to have a State Railway constructed from the British frontier up to the walls of Hyderabad. The capital of one crore and eighteen (now 25) lacs was raised, the interest being guaranteed by the Nizam's Government. The work is in progress, and, the more nearly it approaches completion, the more clearly does the Minister perceive how the toils are closing round him, and how deeply this useless and *unprofitable* railroad—for it was never wanted except for our own military purposes *and never can pay*—has committed and compromised the local independence of the Hyderabad State." The italics are mine. Major Bell may be correct in his views as regards the financial aspect of the question, but this much must be said, that, even if the Government does not realize any pecuniary profit from this expensive undertaking, the benefits which it will confer both directly and indirectly upon the country are important and incalculable.

THE NIZAM'S PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE re-organization of the Nizam's Public Works Department is still dragging its slow length along, with but little prospect of an early settlement of the long pending matter. In a recent leader of yours, you remark with much truth that this Department has full scope to prove its powers by *deeds* not *words*, and that upon it depends very much of the future prosperity of the country.—Exactly so.—But the difficulty is, to get the "powers that be" to view the matter in this light.—As at present constituted, the Department cannot possibly be expected to do much towards promoting the prosperity of the country, and, until it is thoroughly re-modelled and worked upon a different system, it will continue to be, as it has hitherto been, a very heavy drain upon the Treasury, and that is all. A great deal of discontent appears to prevail among the subordinate grades of the Department, the members of which complain that they have been unjustly kept out of their promotion. Their grievance is, that while that portion of the new scheme which affected only the higher paid officials of the Department, by increasing their emoluments, had been taken in hand in hot haste and carried into effect some eighteen months ago, the other portion which chiefly concerns the subordinate staff has been unaccountably postponed from time to time and still remains in *statu quo*. This invidious proceeding on the part of the Government has, as may be expected, given rise to no very friendly feeling between the favored and unfavored classes, and it is therefore not a matter of surprise that the Nizam's D.P.W. is not working as smoothly as it should, and that Government interests are not looked after better than they are.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER TO IDENTIFY THE NANA SAHIB.

It is rumoured that Captain Catania of the Nizam's Reformed Troops is about proceeding to Gwalior to identify the Nana. Captain Catania, who was a resident of Cawnpore for six years, was, I believe, intimately acquainted with the Nana. The announcement of the capture of this arch-fiend was received here with incredulity, it being difficult to believe that so crafty an individual would have made known his presence in the country to Scindia, without first ascertaining whether that potentate would be disposed to befriend him.

A COMING HISTORY OF HYDERABAD.

Mr. Syed Hoossain, an educated Mahomedan gentleman from Delhi, is compiling a history of Hyderabad from its earliest periods up to the present time. The author has been collecting materials for the work during the last two years, and, as the compilation will doubtless contain information on a variety of subjects in addition to historical facts and events, it will no doubt prove a useful book of reference to many unacquainted with the past history of Hyderabad and with the manners and customs of its people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Post Office people here appear to require looking after, as our Mails which arrive by the evening train, between 6 and 7 p.m., are not delivered till next morning, so that the time that is unnecessarily allowed to elapse between the arrival and delivery of the post is about twelve hours. Surely something might be done to remedy this, and it is hoped that the Inspecting Post master will see to it at once.

The weather is clear and warm, and, considering the heavy rains that have fallen every where this year, it is somewhat surprising that the cold season has not yet set in here. The thermometer, while I write, stands at 80 deg. in the shade. Our total rainfall since 1st January is 29·41 inches. Market prices are falling.

The Dewalee Festival begins to-day and the Courts and some of the Public Offices will in consequence be closed for the next three days. During this feast, the native portion of the town puts on a very lively appearance. The people are all clothed in holiday attire; the houses, shops and bazaars are whitewashed and decorated for the occasion, and there is a grand display of fireworks and illuminations for three successive nights.

BOMBAY.

DEWALI HOLIDAYS.—The Fort and Girgaum, Police Courts will be entirely closed to-day and to-morrow on account of Dewali.

ELOPEMENT.—The Parsee girl who, we stated yesterday, eloped on Friday night last, belonged not to the Bottleewalla, as misprinted, but the Butteewalla family.

FIRE.—On Sunday forenoon, the bedding in a house, in Bapoo Khote Street, suddenly took fire and was fortunately speedily put out before further damage was done.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS IN THE PUBLIC STREETS.—Twenty-one natives were convicted and fined a rupee each by Mr Nana Morojee yesterday, for letting off fireworks in the street.

RABID DOGS.—These animals seem to be prowling about yet, for on Sunday evening as a Hindoo woman was passing Dhobie Talao, she was severely bitten by a strag dog, and had to be conveyed to Hospital.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—There were no less than twenty men brought up before Mr Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning on charges of being drunk and disorderly on the previous night. They were all fined from four annas to a rupee. Three of them were Europeans.

FORT POLICE COURT.—Besides the morning cases yesterday, nothing else was taken up by Mr. Nana Morojee, the sitting Magistrate. There were three or four cases of assault where the fines were nominal; three cases of petty theft, and one of obstructing a Tramway car.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A Hindu woman named Yessoo, accidentally slipped into a quarry on Sunday evening last, and before any assistance could be rendered, she was drowned. At the Coroner's inquest, yesterday, a verdict of "accidental death from drowning" was returned.

THEFT AT THE GANT ROAD STATION.—A native passenger by the Baroda train arrived at Grant Road station on Friday evening, and after seeing his luggage was all correct, placed them in a cart. On reaching home, a box containing sundries was missing. Search for it has been unsuccessful.

WE have received a communication from a gentleman residing in the vicinity of the Grant Road Station Bridge, complaining that an intolerable nuisance is committed there at all hours. The Inspector told off for this locality appears to require a hint upon the subject. Perhaps the Health Officer will make a note of it.

THEFT IN MAZAGON CHAPEL.—On Sunday last, a very grand service was held at the Mazgon Roman Catholic Chapel in Nesbit Lane, in celebration of a festival. The High Mass and principal service commenced and lasted nearly three hours. During the service, some person unknown, entered the vestry and walked off with a small brass clock valued at Rs. 20. The Revd. Father Dolling who reported the matter to the Police yesterday, has also mentioned suspected parties.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMAND.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, eight European seamen of the s.s. Hutton, now in harbour, were charged with the abovementioned offence. Captain Hodges, the Commander of the ship, stated that the prisioners refused to work before 7 o'clock in the morning. He was supported in his evidence by the Chief and Second Engineer. The men seemed to have been labouring under a false impression as to time, and when His Worship had convinced them of this, they expressed their willingness to work. They were accordingly discharged.

DELINQUENCY OF A MUCCADUM:—On the 26th September last, a merchant by name Umuumull Thakoordass, delivered 26 bales of wool to his Muccadum to be taken on board the steamer which was to start for Bombay about that date; on the same evening, he received information from a private source that the Muccadum had shipped only 24 bales. He made enquiries the following day, and succeeded in finding the missing bales, which were stowed away on board a country craft, the owner's marks and the gunny coverings having been changed for others. The result was the apprehension of three boatmen and a Cutchee who had conveyed the bales to the craft. The case is under investigation in the City Magistrate's Court. The wool was identified by the prosecutor as being part of the consignment he forwarded to Bombay by steamer.—*Sindian*

INTERFERING WITH THE TRAMWAY.—On last Sunday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, as a Tramway car was proceeding near the Fort Police Court, crowded with passengers; a few Parsees who were crossing the road at the time from the Esplanade-side stopped, and one of them threw a mat right in front of the horses. As many of the passengers remarked, had not the driver been dexterous in applying the break and swerving the horses on one side, the animals would have taken fright, and on account of the crowded state of the road, the result might have been serious.

The driver, on stopping the horses, jumped off the car and seized the man who had thrown the mat across the line, just as the latter was trying to take it up, when two or three other Parsees came up and all of them assulted the driver. The latter held out against them very pluckily, and some of the passangers, it is said, ran off and brought the Police who took the man into custody.

Yesterday morning, the accused, whose name is Jamsetjee Sorabjee, was brought up before Mr. Nana Moorjee on a charge of obstructing a tramway car on the public road, and endangering the safety of the passangers.

When Mr. Hills, Superintendent of the Tramway Company, was on his way up to the Court, he saw the two men who had committed the assault, standing down stairs as witnesses for the accused. On their finding out that they were discovered, the men tried to escape. One was successful, but the other was detained. The hearing of the case, for want of time, was adjourned by His Worship for eight days, the prisoner, being admitted to bail on Rs. 500.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HYDERABAD CITY RACES.—1874-75.

STEWARDS.

Mookoodum Jung Bahadoor
Burruck Jung Bahadoor
Colonel Hackett
Major A H E Campbell
Capt J Boardman
Capt Ahmed Abdoola

Kum-Kum-ood Dowlah (Galub Jung Bahadoor)
Jamadar Joonath Khan
M H Wilkinson, Esqr
Noel H L Woods, Esqr
Henry Ogelvie, Esqr
G H Farrell, Esqr

C B Dunlop, Esqr, Hon Secretary.

1ST DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE HYDERABAD HURDLE RACE.

First Race.—A Purse value Rs. 400. A Hurdle race for all horses. Winners once 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. 1½ mile and a distance, over six flights of hurdles.

Entrance 15th November 1874 ...... Rs. 25.
,, 15th December 1874 ...... ,, 50.

THE PONY HURDLE RACE.

Second Race.—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all Ponies (Arabs excepted) Catch weights. Entrance. Rs. 5. To be entered by noon the day before the race. Distance 1½ mile.

THE DECCAN GOLD CUP.

Third Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs 1,000, presented by H H the Nizam's Government; with Rs 500 in specie added from the fund. For Maiden Arabs. Winners once 3 lbs, twice 5 lbs., thrice or oftener 7 lbs. Maidens of the meeting allowed 3 lbs. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 ...... Rs 25
,, 15th December 1874 ...... Rs 50

SIR SALAR JUNG'S CUP.

Fourth Race.—A Cup value Rs. 750, presented by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor. For all horses. Winners of races value Rs. 750 and upwards, once 5 lbs., twice 8 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races of less value, once 2 lbs., twice 3 lbs., three times or oftener 5 lbs. extra. Weight for age and class. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 ...... Rs. 25
,, 15th December 1874 ...... ,, 50

2ND DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER 1874.

THE CIVILIANS' CUP.

First Race.—A Cup value Rs. 750, with Rs. 250 in specie, presented by the Civilians in H. H. the Nizam's Service. A Steeple Chase. Winners once 7 lbs, twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra, winners of Steeplechases, or Hurdle Races at Moulalli a special additional penalty of 3 lbs. for each race won. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs. Distance 2½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 ...... Rs. 25.
,, 15th December 1874 ...... ,, 50.

THE SUDR-UL-MHAM'S CUP.

Second Race.—A Purse value Rs. 750 presented by the Sudr-ul-Mhams of H. H. the Nizam's Government. A handicap for all Horses. Handicap to be made by noon the 19th December and declarations by noon the day before the race. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 ...... Rs. 25.
,, 15th December 1874 ...... ,, 50.

THE ARABIAN PURSE.

Third Race.—Value Rs. 750 presented by the Arab Jemadars risiding in Hyderabad. A Handicap for all Arabs. Terms the same as the Sudr-ul Mham's Purse.

THE CHARGER STAKES.

Fourth Race.—A Purse value Rs. 250. For all Chargers owned by Subscribers to the Races, who are Officers of H. H the Nizam's Regular Force. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs. ¾ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 ...... Rs. 20
,, 15th December 1874 ...... ,, 40.

3RD DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE UTTER DAN.

First Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs. 400 presented by the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah Ameer-i-Kubeer Bahadoor. A Handicap for all Arabs. Forced for Winners at Rs. 50 for each race won. Open to losers at Rs. 25 p. p. 1½ Mile.

THE CHANGARI DAN.

Second Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs. 400 presented by the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor. A Handicap for all Horses except Arabs. Forced for winners at Rs 50 for each race won. Open to losers at Rs 25 p.p. 1½ mile.

THE STAND PLATE.

Third Race.—A Cup value Rs 500, a Handicap for all horses the property of Residents in H H the Nizam's Dominions that have not run in 1st Class races at Moulalli meeting. 1 mile.

Entrance ...... Rs 40 P.P.

Entrances for these Handicaps to be made by 9 A.M. the 2nd day of the meeting. Declarations to start by noon the day before the race.

THE HYDERABAD PLATE.

Fourth Race.—A Cup value Rs. 500 for all Arabs. Weights for age and inches. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens of the day 10 lbs. Horses entered in this race must be the property of Residents in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Entrances 1st December ...... Rs. 40 P. P.

RULES.

1\. Calcutta Turf Club Rules (local Rules excepted.) Decision of the Stewards final on all points.

2\. All except aged horses and aged galloways will be aged and measured by the Stewards on a date to be fixed by them not more than 10 days before the Meeting. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of accepting or rejecting all certificates of age produced before them.

3\. All declarations to start are to be made to the Secretary at Chudderghaut by noon the day previous to each Race.

4\. Races to which Rs. 400 and upwards from the Fund, or from private donation is given are to be considered first class races: three horses from *bona fide* different stables, and on different interests, to start, or the cup, purse, or added money will be withheld, save when otherwise specified in terms of race.

5\. Horses running in these races, will not be allowed to start for a second class race. Races to which less public money than Rs. 400 is given, and Steeple-chases, and Hurdle Races, will be considered second class races, and horses running in them, will not be allowed to start for a first class race.

6\. All Officers' chargers must have been ridden on five parades previous to the Races.

7\. Gentlemen starting horses for 1st class races to pay Rs. 50 less. Second class races Rs. 25, to the Fund. Subscribers of less than Rs 10 will not be admitted to the Stand or enclosures, or allowed to take part in the lotteries. No forced subscription for Pony races.

8\. The Winners of each Race except Ponies are to pay Rs. 5 to the fund. The Winners of each Lottery are to pay 10 per cent on gross amount of Tickets to the fund.

9\. A course fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for every horse cantering or galloping on the course, and that must be paid to the Secretary on the first day the horse canters or gallops thereon. This rule will come into force from the 1st November 1874.

10\. Horses landed in India within 12 months of the meeting allowed 3 lbs.; within 8 months 5 lbs. except in handicaps.

11\. Hallee Sicca Currency, payments to or by parties at a distance to be reckoned at market rates.

12\. Any person lodging an objection will be required to deposit Rs. 50 in the hands of the Secretary, which will be forfeited if the objection be decided as frivolous.

13\. European Professional Jockies are to carry 7 lbs. extra.

14\. The fee for ageing, or measuring, or both, namely Rs. 5, must be sent with the horse, otherwise he will not be aged or measured.

15\. All applications for stabling, and sites for tents, to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, not later than 15th November, in order that arrangements may be made for the required number of stalls for horses and servants, and for forage, &c.

16\. Hurdle and Steeple-chase races to be run under Grand National rules.

Hyderabad Deccan, October 1874.

All communications regarding these Races to be addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY
HYDERABAD CITY RACES,
HYDERABAD—DECCAN.

TANNA EIGHTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1874.

(Before W. M. P. COGHLAN, Esq., Sessions Judge, and H. J. PARSONS, Esq., Assistant Sessions Judge.)

CULPABLE HOMICIDE, &c.

BALU JIWA was charged—first, with having committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of his wife Walki at Kulgaum in the Shahapur talooka of the Tanna, district on or about the 10th of October 1874; secondly, with having caused grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation to his wife Walki at Kulguam in the Shahapur talooka of the Tanna district, on or about the 10th of October 1874.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurring with all the assessors, found the accused not guilty on the 1st head of the charge, and acquitted him accordingly; but convicted him (the accused) on the 2nd head of the charge under Section 335 of the Indian Penal Code on his own plea of guilty. He therefore sentenced the accuse to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years.

MURDER.

Harji Posha was charged with having committed murder, by causing the death of his wife Jani, by striking her with an axe at Dabhadi in the Dhanoo talooka of the Tanna district, on or about the 14th October 1874.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, on the accused's own plea of guilty, convicted him on the charge under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and said that the accused appeared to be not more than seventeen years of age; and that he suffered grave, albeit not sudden, provocation. He recommended the question of commutation of capital sentence of death which be passed upon the accused, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, to the favourable consideration of the High Court.

MURDER.

Budhya Radkya and Tolya Gowria were charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Narayen Patel at Welgam in the Mahim talooka of the Tanna district, on or about the 16th of October 1874.

Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, concurring with two assessors and differing from one assessor, as regards accused Budhya Radkya, and concurring with all the assessors as regards accused Tolya, convicted them on the charge, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and said, that this was another instance, one of the very many in this district, of intoxication acting as the immediate cause of murder. In most murder cases here, the latent cause was to be found in enmity arising from jealousy, or money difficulties, which enmity was excited and roused to action by indulgence in the use of ardent spirits. He could not doubt, that intoxication is the immediately exciting cause of more than fifty per centum of the murders in this Session's division. The difficulty of effectually checking drunkenness by regulating the supply and sale of spirits, appeared unhappily to be insuperable, otherwise Government could surely have, before now, applied a remedy to this great evil. He sentenced both the accused persons to death, the sentence being subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

ADULTERY.

Hussen Fakir was charged with having committed adultery with the wife of Mahomed, the complainant, at Budlapur in the Callian talooka of the Tanna district, in June 1874.

Mr. Parsons, the Assistant Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused on the charge under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default of payment, to undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for one month.

INDIAN NEWS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 200 Hindoos, and 32 Mahomedans died, a total of 240 persons; the average of the corresponding weeks for the 10 previous years, being 232 persons. The deaths are thus classified:—43 from fever, 22 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 159 from "other diseases."—*Madras Mail.*

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—During the hearing of the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund case at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Madras, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holloway, on Tuesday last, referring to the meeting that was held by the subscribers of the Fund after criminal proceedings had been instituted against the late Secretary, observed that the proper place for persons who made speeches on matters that were *sub-judice* was the jail. Yesterday, on observing in Court, a member of the Bar who had been present at that meeting, and had spoken in somewhat strong terms on the occasion, his Lordship asked the Advocate-General and Mr. O'Sullivan, whether either of them intended to take any steps regarding the public meeting that had been held. His Lordship had observed from the proceedings of the meetings, that members of the Bar were also in the habit of making public speeches on matters *sub-judice*.—*Madras Time.*

THE WEATHER AT COCONADA.—The weather throughout the week (ending 31st October) has been very windy accompanied with heavy showers of rain. Often the sky assumed a very threatening appearance to seaward, showing every sign of an approaching storm, but it gradually wasted away ending in heavy showers of rain, and passing squalls. The wind has been principally from the N. E. veering northward during the night. The sultry atmosphere, which was experienced last week has disappeared, and both days and nights are cool and pleasant. Last evening closed upon us with very threatening appearance to the South-East and during the whole of the night, the most vivid flashes of lightning played to the southward and eastward, and the appearance too of the sky, and the heavy sable scud rolling away to the westward from the same quarter, seemed to indicate some unusual disturbance of the elements. The whole of last night it blew in strong gusts from N. N. E. to N. E, and the morning broke upon us with very strong winds, and threatening appearance. As we are going to Press the wind is blowing strong with a disturbed appearance all round, smart and passing squalls. The steamer Bewick left the roads about noon yesterday, as also a native Brig bound to Negapatam. If there has been heavy weather to the southward, as we think there has been, we hope these vessels have escaped it. We have only three ships in the anchorage, the Ettie and two French vessels, and all appear to be riding easy at their anchors.—*Coconada Advertiser.*

AFTER THE FLOODS.—From Madras to Vellore the country in no way betokens the fact of its having lately experienced very heavy rains. The growing crops seem to have suffered but little, with the exception, perhaps, of some very young paddy, for which the rain appears to have been too heavy. After passing Vellore there are unmistakeable signs, however, of the late heavy rains. Field after field of nearly ripe paddy is laid flat with the ground and is now rotting fast, while the small streams are still very full. The permanent way appears in no way to have suffered or, if it has, has been thoroughly repaired, until close on Gooriattum. Here five archer, at the end farthest from Madras, of the bridge have given way. At present the river is divided into two channels with an island in the centre, and very little water indeed running through the far channel. And it is difficult, for any one not accustomed to Indian freshes, to believe that the river, as it now appears, would ever have risen high enough to carry away so large a portion of such a massive bridge. The train runs up to the 95½ mile-stone—2-3rds of the way across the bridge. Here passengers have to alight and make their way across the gap that has been made, on planks, to the other side where another train awaits them. Third class passengers forded the river without the slightest difficulty, so you can imagine that the waters have completely subsided. At Mailputty, a large culvert has gone, which necessitated a slight detour being made, but there is no more descending, as a temporary culvert and new way have been laid down, the only inconvenience arising therefrom being that speed has to be reduced to five miles per hour for about a quarter of a mile. The changing at Gooriattum took altogether about three quarters of an hour and it was a heavy train. At Jollarpett we met the Bangalore train, which, like our own was late, owing to a boulder, which had looked like falling for some days, having been brought down on purpose. This obstruction will, however, be cleared away by to day, and the train once more be able to run right through from Jollarpett. From Jollarpett to Erode, where we arrived at nine o'clock, the road is all clear and seemingly in perfect order. The accommodation at Erode is anything but satisfactory. There are two couches in the gentlemen's waiting room and there were nine passengers to lay claim to them. Of course first come, first served. A friend and myself made up our minds to sleep in one of the Trichy carriages, but on our opening the only first class carriage, we found the same well and amply filled by three Brahmins. They were evidently old travellers and knew how to make themselves comfortable even at unsociable Erode. However, a little later on, the train that was to leave for Madras this morning came up and we ensconced ourselves in one of its first class carriages, and were even more comfortable than our friends the Brahmins. We had heavy rain last night and there is a very unpleasant odour of sanctity all about the station, and particularly in the only Trichy first class.—*Correspondent Madras Athenæum.*

THE CONDITION OF THE RYOTS IN WESTERN INDIA.

(*Indian Economist.*)

THE condition of the agricultural classes in some of the Dekkan districts, appears to be very unsatisfactory. It is most disappointing to find that in the Ahmednuggur district for instance, which has enjoyed for about a quarter of a century the benefit of an unusually light assessment, there should be difficulty in collecting the Government demand, and the people be in the depressed and indebted condition, described by a succession of Revenue officers of experience and sound judgment.

It is certainly not due to the pressure of the State demand. There seems no reason to question the truth of the remark of Deputy Collector Krishnaji Wassodeo Shabne, who has a long and intimate acquaintance with this district, that "if Government were to give away all lands in Inam to the present holders, the ryots would be no better off than they are now."

The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Havelock, says:—It is not improbable that the uncertainty of the rainfall in the Dekkan, which in one year will give luxuriant crops to light soils and careless tillage, and in a year of drought will refuse anything like an adequate yield to good soil assisted by intelligent and careful husbandry, may be one of the many causes which tend to debase the Maratha peasantry.

It is not believed that remission of the land tax, any more than its enhancement, could furnish a remedy. A fairly adjusted scale was presumably applied in the Survey settlements; and it is probable that a well devised modification of the law for regulating the sale and hypothec of peasant occupancies, might diminish the process of absorption of the most remunerative Dekkan holdings by the village saokars, which is represented as being largely effected. As regards the actual quality of the agriculture, there is no reason to apprehend that it would suffer, but rather to anticipate improvement by the land passing into the hands of wealthier and more intelligent occupants.

The condition of the people in the Surat Collectorate is also giving cause for anxiety. The Revenue Commissioner writes:—"The extraordinarily high prices which prevailed in 1863 and for some years subsequently have disappeared, but have left their mark behind them. The people, intoxicated by a prosperity they assumed would last for ever, in a majority of cases spent up to their receipts, and incurred debt besides, the interest of which now presses heavily upon them. The money-lenders, fearful of losing their capital, have for the last two years seemed to press their creditors with unusual activity, and have been aided first by the law itself, and secondly by the abuses which necessarily creep into its working. The land assessment, though not at all more than the State may justly demand, is not so light as to afford a margin sufficient to maintain the improvident. Consequently, the difficulty of recovering the revenue, which was considerable in 1872 and 1873, has culminated in the present season. Not only will remissions to some extent be required, but the cultivated area will be considerably decreased, as I have up to this time received no less than 7,663 resignations, involving 25,035 acres of land, assessed at Rs. 58,340."

A very heavy fall in the price of cereals has followed the fall in cotton, and the Bombay Government will have to watch the effects of the new assessments upon the people very carefully. Thus we hear of *jowari* having fallen in one district from 28 seers, to 41; and in another (Kaladghi) from 18 to 24½ seers. The people themselves, here as everywhere else, complain of "the liability of their land for debt, the use of unexecuted decrees *in terrorem*, and the frauds in attachment and sale, and they stigmatise the Civil Courts as the cause of their misfortunes and the curse of their country."

The effects of the action of the Civil Courts, have for some time past engaged the anxious attention of the local Government. The subject is beset with difficulties. Before any practical action can be attempted, it is thought advisable to collect authentic facts from representative districts; and suggestions have been invited as to the best means of obtaining this information. The extent of the evils complained of having been authoritatively ascertained, the remedial measures that will have to be considered will be whether the law "relating to interest should not be altered; whether the Courts should not be bound by equitable considerations, and should not pass decrees on the mere admission of the execution of a bond; whether the law of compulsory registration should not be extended; whether bonds should not be paid in the presence of the Registration Officer; and whether the system under which the execution of decrees takes place should not be reformed."

SHOULD GOVERNMENT BECOME MONEY LENDERS?

A GREAT deal of good thought and good power has been devoted to meeting and checking the growing ascendancy of the Punjab bunniah, but no radical cure for the evil has yet been effected. The introduction of doctrines, borrowed from the English Court of Chancery, have gone some way to cover the sore from the public gaze, but no one can doubt that the sore still exists, though invisible. It has been indisputably shown by able writers on the subject, that Usury cannot be suppressed except by competition, and that where there are reckless borrowers, it is impossible to prevent the existence of greedy lenders. The problem then, if usury is to be checked, and the thriftless cultivator protected, has not yet been solved. A step in the right direction was long since taken by the Government in allowing Tuccavee advances, and we would suggest that the principle should be carried still further. There are, no doubt, endless objections to the Government becoming a money-lender. In so doing it tends to cramp legitimate trade, it brings itself into unfair competition with the grain merchant, and necessarily lowers the market-value of produce, where the money lent is repaid, as it must be, in grain, for the bunniah would either be extinguished as a capitalist, or would decline to assist his competitors, by converting grain for them or their constituents at anything like fair prices. It may also be said that money-lending is not a dignified occupation for a Government. To these it may be answered, that of the two evils—ruin of the agriculturist and ruin of the bunniah—the latter is preferable; that though at first trade might be cramped, a re-action would soon set in, and the original cost price of grain being lower, would be compensated by extended cultivation, and of a better kind, when the agriculturist found himself beyond the necessity of living from hand to mouth, and had opportunity of laying by (which he seldom has now), for the forthcoming season's expenses; that when the intention of the Government in lending money is to benefit the people, there can be nothing undignified in so doing. No objection, that we are aware of, has ever been made to the system of Tuccavee advances. The interest taken under the scheme we propose, should be limited to an amount sufficient to cover the cost of the establishment. But it is not even necessary, that the matter should be undertaken by the Government, though it would be absolutely necessary to work under Government auspices. An agricultural Land Mortgage Company might, we think, very well be supported in this Province, and be assisted in its operations by Government through the agency of District Officers. Its constitution should be carefully organised, and its powers limited, and this might be easily done by making the assistance of the Government dependent upon a proper performance of the conditions contained in the Articles of Association of the Company. The capital required at starting would be considerable, as it would be necessary to buy out existing encumbrances in the land at least such as existed in favour of money-lenders, but this would only be the case, if the company began operations on a large scale. It might perhaps first open a test establishment at some large commercial centre, in a fairly rich agricultural district, as, for instance, Umritsur or Goordaspur.

The *modus operandi* would be somewhat as follows:—First, all titles should be cleared, or ascertained to be clear, and an officer should be kept, whose chief duty would consist in searching for encumbrances and enquiring into title, either in the Registration Office, or Administration Paper of the village, or both, as might be necessary. Next, a tabular statement should be compiled from the Settlement and Patwari's annual papers, showing the exact area, quantity and quality of crop on an average of five years, and the revenue demand on each holding. Loans might then be safely made to parties applying, who also appeared in the table, such loans always being restricted to half the value of the land, after deducting the funded value of the revenue. Strict enquiry should be made into the necessity for the loan, and as to whether it is required for agricultural purposes, or for frivolous expenditure in marriage and other festivities, and if for the latter, should be refused, except under special circumstances. The money should only be advanced as expended, and though a loan might be granted and registered for a lump sum, it should be stipulated, that if the sums from time to time advanced were not used for the purpose specified, no further advance would be allowed, and the contract cancelled. It is believed that some such system as this, properly elaborated, so as not in any way to interfere with the private affairs of the borrowers, except in so far as might be necessary to protect the lender, would, in a short time, prove highly beneficial to the agriculturists, and consequently to the Province. The large amount of money annually wasted on litigation, in prosecuting and defending claims, sometimes just, but often unjust, and always exorbitant would thus be saved, both to the borrower and lender, and find itself applied to more useful purposes than supporting vakeels and mooktiars. As regards the method of realization, the same rules might be still kept in force, which require sanction from superior authorities, before land can be sold in execution of decrees. But if the scheme were adopted under the auspices of the Government, there is no reason why a summary and special procedure should not be allowed by Act of the Legislature for realizing the money lent. Rules somewhat similar to those in force, for the collection of land revenue, might be allowed, always leaving a large discretionary power, subject to appeal, in the hands of the Chief Revenue authority of the district. Under a system of careful advances and low interest, the case of permanent defalcation would be quite as rare as the permanent inability to meet the revenue. The curse of the present state of borrower and lender lies in the fact that it is the interest of the latter to advance as much money as he safely can, with regard to the value of the security, while the former is reckless as to the amount he borrows, because he is aware that his ancestral land is scarcely ever likely to be sold. We have no space to discuss the rather difficult question of payment. When once the Bunniah's occupation is gone, it is probable that he will either leave the village or turn to other pursuits, and therefore the company would necessarily have to discharge his functions in converting the produce, in which alone the agriculturalist would repay his loan. This would necessitate an establishment for the purpose, and at first would give rise to some difficulties, but it is probable that these would only be temporary, especially at the present day, when we may soon hope to see the chief grain-producing districts overspread with a net work of feeding railways. In any case, the difficulty is not insurmountable, and in view of the evil which, as we said before, is in no way cured, though so highly deprecated, a little trouble would be well expended. We leave the crude suggestions above contained to the consideration of the powers that be.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

ON THE WAY TO RAICHORE.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT "MADRAS ATHENÆUM.")

NANDALORE, NORTH BANK, CHEYAIR,
31st Oct. 1874.

I HAVE been out all the forenoon inspecting the damage on the line between the south shore and Rajampett.

The river was not spanned by one continuous line of girders, and before it was washed away the bridge if seen at a side view presented the appearance of two bridges instead of one, for an island in the centre of the stream separated one set of piers from the ther. The bridge was not built on arches but on the pier and girder priciple—I do not know the engineering term of expressing it. Thirteen massive stone piers built on sunken wells, each at a distance of 200 feet from the other, rise twenty-five feet above the bed of the river on the south side of the stream and connect this shore end with the island. On these piers sets of iron girders of over 200 feet in length, made up of iron plates rivetted togther, and weighing from forty to fifty tons each, stretch parallel from one pier to another. These girders are firmly imbedded in the masonry and could not by any means come to grief unless by the collapsing of the piers. On these girders the bridge was built on the skeleton principle. The island, which had been raised to the level of the bridge, being reached, the rails ran on the earth foundation for almost a quarter of a mile, where the bridge works once more began. It was on the north side of the island that the bridge suffered the most damage in the floods of 1870, when seven of the piers were swept away by the force of the water. Those piers were never replaced by masonry works, but screw piles were put up at the time as the most covenient and expeditious repairs and have not been altered since. These have with one exception all stood the current this year. From the island to the north shore the girders ran over eight screw pile piers, and seven masonry piers as on the south side, each separated by the same distance. Looking at those of the stone piers that are now standing, they appear to have been built to last for centuries, and to defy the strongest current, and yet close at hand we have proof of how completely they are at the mercy of the rushing stream. Perhaps from the above your readers will have been able to form some vague idea as to the nature of the bridge works before they were destroyed. Now then let me attempt a description of the floods at the bridge.

Danger was first apprehended on Saturday morning the 24th ultimo. For three days the rains had come down in torrents without intermission, the river which a week before was but a shallow streamlet, fresh and clear, so clear that every stone beneath its foot-deep water could be counted, was now a swollen, muddy sheet of water, floating great trees against the bridge and crushing them through the piers, and the rapid current was rushing past with a force that had not been known for many years. The water too had gained the usual height, the river had overflown its banks, the country all around was inundated and yet the river was rising. At noon that day the water reached the highest point of the piers, twenty-five feet above the bed of the river, roaring in its rush, which was at the rate of thirty miles an hour. An hour later the rails were covered, and the bridge was soon after lost to sight save now and again in a whirlpool, when parts were visible. All traffic was of course suspended, the Madras and the Raichore mail trains due at the bridge at midnight were detained, the former at Rajampett, the latter at Nandalore—there was no telegraph communication between either side as the wires which are attached to the rails of the bridge had been broken. On Saturday evening it was impossible to get within three miles of the bridge on the south and a mile and a half on the north side. Mr. West, the Engineer of the district, who lives on a hill a mile away, was unable to get beyond his own gate for some time—so high and swift was the inundation. And here I would pause to make but one remark with regard to this gentleman. It is made in no way to flatter him, for it is the bare truth that is stated, nor would I have alluded to it only that such instances are of rare occurrence. From the first day of the floods Mr. West has worked about the breaches on the line from beyond Rajampett, and at the bridge since access was gained to it "like a nigger" if he will excuse the expression. I have seen him from early morning till late at night with his sleeves tucked up, his feet almost to his knees in water, working with a will in a blazing hot sun, the sweat falling in streams from his face. And his civility and efforts for the convenience of the passengers are well worthy of the highest commendation, and his kindness to the coolies who are working under him is more than I could have thought possible from one in his position.

On Sunday morning the rains ceased and the water began to subside, but so slowly that it was Tuesday morning before it had fallen below the level of the bridge, and then what a scene presented itself! I cannot well picture it—for nothing but a personal visit can give one any idea of it. The bridge was broken—irreparably broken—a complete wreck. The piers had many of them been bodily carried away, some which have since come down stood, almost falling, the island was all but washed off, solid iron girders were wrenched from the masonry work and carried some three quarters of a mile up the river, the current bubbling and rushing past with terrible force, all this caused by an insignificant streamlet. The south end of the bridge, although one or two piers have come to grief, and the same number are in a dangerous state, still stands, and connects what is left of the island with the shore, but it will not bear the weight even of an engine, and if my information is correct it can never be sufficiently repaired to pass trains over. It would be a skilful piece of work if the contrary could be effected. On the north side of the river where the rush of water is heavier the bridge is completely gone, except that portion over the screw pile piers. The following are the damages done to the bridge. I told you above that the girders on which the bridge was built rested not on arches but on massive masonry and screw pile piers—thirteen piers on the south and fifteen on the north side—and that the line at either end connected with an island in the centre of the river, over which the train ran for some distance. Beginning then on the south side we find that No. 5 pier has been washed away and no trace whatever of it is left. No. 6 is ditto. Nos. 8 and 9 are in a dangerous state, and threaten to fall at any moment, and No. 11 is cracked. The abutment on the island on this side has given way, and behind the stone wall much of the embankment has collapsed. The bridge, or at least the iron girders have been bent in the direction of the current, and the whole presents the appearence of a huge bent bow. On the other side of the island the abutment has been washed away completely, and much of the land has gone with it, and the girder, which rested on it and the first screw pile pier, having lost its support fell to the ground at the abutment end, and has been wrenched from the pier, and now lies below the water in just the opposite position to that which it stood on the pier. The third screw pile pier has run slightly crooked and in doing so has snapped two of the sleepers and part of the line. Pier No. 8 or, counting it from the south end No. 23, built of stone has completely disappeared and No. 24 is slightly broken, and the girders that rested on them have comfortably settled down on the river's bank three quarter of a mile up the stream. Let this fact be borne in mind, when your readers try to imagine the force of the current—iron girders weighing forty and fifty tons carried away by the tide a distance of more than half a mile. This is no exaggeration, any one who cares to go up to look on the ruins of the bridge will see the girders high and dry on the opposite bank far below where the ferry runs. Not a stone is left standing of the three last piers that connected the island with the north side, and the girders that lodged on them are nowhere to be found, and for all I can tell they may have been carried further up the stream than the others.

When I reached the river yesterday afternoon the water had fallen very considerably, and was then only ten feet deep, but the current at the time, almost a week after the rains had ceased, was rushing past at the almost incredible speed of fifteen miles an hour, and yet hard to believe though this may be, it was but half the speed of the torrent on the Saturday and Sunday previous.

Having engaged coolies to carry over our luggage we—myself and five other passengers—started to walk across that portion of the bridge that still stands, to reach the island from which the ferry starts. The bridge as I have already informed you was a skeleton one, and as you pass over it you can look through on the water as it rushes below. On one side of the bridge, there is a planking of a foot in width that runs all along the line. On this narrow boarding we were to tread our way. The bridge was rickety, nay even dangerous to walk on; the planking was loose and in several places torn away from the bolts that fixed them to the girders below and shook beneath our feet at each step we took; the wire that railed the bridge and offered support to the passers by, had been washed away and it was with difficulty that we could keep steady as we walked along; and then as we looked down, for we had to look down to pick our steps, and our eyes fell on the rushing yeasting water underneath, it turned us giddy and sick. We had not gone half the distance when two of our number squatted themselves down on the boards unable to walk further until they had rested themselves and revived their spirits by a sip from the brandy and water flask they carried over their shoulders. This delayed the whole group for a few minutes, but we reached the end of the bridge safely at half past six without any other interruption. Arrived at the island our path lay over the sands and numerous gaps for a quarter of a mile, when we reached its furthest end. No rails, no sleepers, nor any railway materials are to be seen about here, and all the beaten road has been completely washed away. Now we wend our way down the embankment on the opposite side of the island. The ferry lies below almost motionless on the river, drawn up behind the embankment and protected from the rushing tide. Our luggage is lowered down, the coolies are paid and dismissed, and we step upon the platform which sinks almost a foot under our weight. Let me try to give you an idea of this ferry. Three rows of fifteen logs of wood, the one row above the other—each log a foot in circumference—are lashed together with twisted hemp making a platform eight feet in breadth, fourteen in length and a foot and a half in depth. Below the raft, strings of calabashes are attached, as floats, and these buoy it up. The only safe part is the centre, and here at a height of three feet a pole, attached to two bars that rise on either side, runs across breathways, and to this we held on like grim death, while the raft was being drawn to shore. One end of a long cord rope was tied to the raft while the other was held by many coolies on the north bank of the river, who pulled us to the landing stage. The flat is now in motion, ten strong men, each wearing a calabash in case of his being carried away beyond his depth, draw it round the corner of the island and with difficulty, although they exert all their strength, they pull the raft up the river for about three hundred yards against the current, walking in the shallow water all the while. At a given signal the raft is let go, and the end of the rope on the opposite shore is drawn in, but in the twinkling of an eye the stream forces us past the landing place on the bank, for the tide is quicker than the men and they are almost drawn down into the water by the force of the current. Slowly we are dragged back again while the water comes rushing over the side of the raft, sweeping

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past us with such force as almost to unsteady us. The spray sprinkled our faces, the rafters creaked and the rope strained, threatening to give way, and so full of fear were we that not a word was uttered by any one of us during those ten minutes of awful danger. Had the rope but snapped, the raft and those on it would of a surety have been dashed, the one to pieces the other to death on the bank. At last the raft reached the shore and with a bound we leaped on *terra firma*. The danger was passed, and we were safe.

This morning I re-crossed the river and with Mr. West, the Engineer of the district, who very kindly allowed me to accompany him, I walked on to Rajampett to get an idea of the state of the railway line. From enquiries on the road I gathered the following. The damage done to the surrounding country by the overflowing of the river cannot at present be estimated. Whole villages have been washed away, several dead bodies have been picked up on the banks of the river, hundreds of people have been rendered houseless and destitute, and although Mr. Atkinson, the Collector, is doing all in his power to open relief houses for them and serves out daily rations, the number of poor people that crowd the cutcherry daily increases. To the credit of the Railway Company be it said that, every where on the line where heavy breaks have destroyed the road, the preference of employment has been given to those who have been washed out by the floods. This is especially noticed at the Cheyair and on the road to Rajampett, and it is a remarkable fact that the natives are grateful for the kindness, and work with a will, and pay almost homage to the railway officials. The damage to the crops here has been very great, and the loss of cattle, which are here kept in herds and fed on the neighbouring hills, has been very heavy.

Several feet high on both sides of the river, a stone wall runs for miles on the shores, acting as a bund to preserve the land from the encroachment of the rushing stream, and to prevent the inundation of the country by the overflowing of its banks. But the wall, though it has stood for several years the force of many a swell, has fallen down before the rush this year and the river has run nearly over the land, destroying everything in its wild fury, for a distance of six miles beyond its south bank. Of course trees have been uprooted, villages have been swept away, &c., but I have not been able to obtain particulars. Returning to the line, at the 386th bridge the embankment for several yards on either side of the masonry piers has been washed down, and the walls themselves are in a dangerous state, but as the rush of water through the cut is but slight, they may be rendered safe by the early filling up of the gaps at which two hundred coolies are at work. At bridge No. 385 the earthwork has been washed away for a quarter of a mile on each side, and one of the walls is unsafe, and some considerable time must elapse before the damage here can be repaired. Just beyond the 133rd milestone, a bridge is left standing all by itself, the embankment on the north and south side has been carried away for two hundred and thirty yards respectively. At bridge No. 363 the same occurs. From a little to the south of bridge 358 to bridge 357 at the 131st mile the embankment has been completely destroyed for three quarters of a mile, and all that distance the railway road has been washed down to the level of the country. At bridge No. 355 just outside of the Rajampett station the embankments has been broken for two hundred yards and more. It is a wonder that the damage here has been so slight as the body of water that rushed down the cut must have come down heavily and with great force, from the Kistanachenn tank, which breached not a mile to the east. I have only alluded to the important breaks on this part of the line, as it would take up too much space to detail each petty breach. Repeatedly I came upon gaps varying in size from twenty to fifty-feet—the road washed away from underneath the rails. Between this and Rajampett over two thousand coolies are at work, and it will not be the fault of the railway authorities if the work does not progress rapidly. Mr. Church has been up hard at work since Tuesday the 27th ultimo, and has gone on to Cuddapah, from then he goes on to the Pappugnee bridge. It is time I shut up. So good-night.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Mr. Bright has lately written a letter to a young theological student in which he gives his opinions on the art of public speaking. He is for extempore speaking when a man knows his subject and has a good hold on it; but for a preacher who has to deliver a sermon a week on the same topic to the same people, a written sermon is, he says, almost indispensable; "only men of great mind, great knowledge, and great power can do this with great success," and he wonders that any man can do it at all. The best preparation for speaking is, he suggests, to think over what is to be said, and to form an outline in a few brief notes. He says he has never been in the habit of writing out his speeches, certainly not for more than thirty years past, the labour of writing being bad enough, and the labour of committing to memory intolerable. This statement must, however, be taken with a certain qualification. Mr. Bright, I believe, does not write out all his speeches, but he writes out the most important and highly-worked passages and gets them by heart. The rest he fills in as he goes on, and one who examines his speeches carefully can tell by the great precision and point of the language in certain points what has been written and what spoken off-hand. All his speeches are very carefully prepared, but chiefly in his head. He goes over the points he wishes to bring out for weeks, and perhaps, months, and broods over the subject till it takes form and substance in his mind. He has a small slip of letter paper with notes on it of the points in their order, and in the House of Commons I have often noticed him for hours before he rose conning over his notes and rehearsing passages with his eyes on the ceiling. Mr. Gladstone uses notes, but only for facts and the order of his points, and trusts exclusively to the moment for his words. Lord Palmerston always spoke extempore, and scarcely ever condescended to refer to a paper. His great speech, five hours long, in the Don Pacifico debate, was delivered in this manner; he had only a set of despatches before him in order to make exact quotations. Long practice in dictions to private secretaries had given him a mastery of precise and easy language, but he was no a flowing speaker. He thought a great deal more how a speech would read than how it sounded at the moment, and was determined not to use any but words he really wanted. This made him hesitate occasionally. Mr. Lowe acquired similar precision from dictating leading articles for the *Times*. Mr. Disraeli despises notes, except notes of dates and other figures; he prepares his speeches with great care, planning them out, grouping his points artistically, and polishing up his epigrams. But his speeches, though partly drafted beforehand, are not repeated from memory. The late Lord Derby was an impulsive extempore speaker; but his son writes his speeches from the beginning to the end, and learns them laboriously. Lord Granville speaks off-hand, and is very unequal in his style, which is, for the most part, loose and slovenly. Lord Russel also trusts to the words of the moment, and this, I imagine, was the rule with all the speakers of the last generation. Mr. Horsman, I have heard, writes his speeches many times over, each time destroying the manuscript, and then writing another with as many improvements as he can think of. The object is, of course, to procure a firm hold on the subject generally, as well as on his premeditated language, so that he may drop the letter if he chooses, and insert anything that occurs to him.

THE VINTAGE OF 1874.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 6.)

Bacchus, of all the divinities of Olympus perhaps the one who is most indiscreetly adored and most unjustly abused, is, at this moment, enjoying a triumph, the extent and splendour of which may awaken feelings of a mingled nature in the minds of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his abstaining friends. The God of Wine is "flying all abroad;" for, with the dawn of October, the vintage on the Continent of Europe has begun. The modern representative of Bacchus is a shrewd traveller in the wine trade, often of German extraction; Silenus is an opulent and corpulent vine-grower, whose talk is of first-rate *vignobles* and super-excellent *cuvées*; and the fauns and satyrs, the dryads and Bachantes of 1874 are only so many *vignerons*, so many honest, hard-working peasant people of both sexes, whose business it is to gather and to press the grapes, and who from time immemorial have been accustomed to look on a plentiful harvest and an abundant vintage as equally the gifts of a beneficent Providence. Let us first glance at the French Bacchus, and observe in what manner he is triumphing in the best beloved of his provinces. That we were to have no more champagne after the termination of the Franco-German war, was a gloomy prediction very freely made three years ago. The Germans had drunk up nearly all the *crûs* or had carried the balances of the stocks back with them to the Fatherland. They had grubbed up the vines by the roots, they had poisoned the soil; they had done all kinds of horrible things; and French *commis-voyageurs* were, it was said, exploring all parts of the Continent and the United Kingdom, and buying up all the champagne they could lay hands upon, even to single bottles, at provincial hotels and country grocers' shops, with a view to the grape famine which, in 1873 and 1874, was held to be inevitable. It may be remembered that similarly mournful vaticinations were uttered in 1816-17 after the evacuation of France by the allied armies; and it is not improbable that analogous forecasts of a failure of the vintage were made in the days of the Goths and Visigoths and other marauding barbarians.

The result in the present year of grace has not assuredly realised the anticipations of the prophets of evil. Advices from Epernay state that in the important Department of the Marne there is in course of production a wine calculated to maintain the highest grade of repute achieved in former times by the district. The low-lying grounds where common and cheap wines are grown were injured to some extent by the spring frosts; but the first rate *cuvées* of Ay and Bouzy, of Cramant, Avize and Le Mesnil, are all in splendid condition. Prices are ruling high, not because the supply is deficient, but because the quality is exceptional and the demand enormous. It is the unanimous opinion of the Champenois—proprietors, speculators, managers, buyers for shippers, and the peasantry themselves—that the wine of '74 will equal that of historically famous years—say the vintages of '46 and '57. The juice is full of saccharine, and the weather hitherto has been eminently favourable to the *vendanges*. The vintage tidings from the Loire, the Rhone, and the Garonne are as yet scanty; but the most sanguine hopes are entertained that the yield of grapes for red wines will be, both in quantity and quality, of exceptional goodness. As regards Germany, correspondents from the Rhineland write in a state of enthusiasm approaching ecstasy. The vintage of the year in the Rhenish Provinces is asserted, not only to equal, but to surpass the grape-harvest of the famous year 1811, when Germania, lying bruised and fettered at the feet of the First Napoleon, was, in the anguish of her bondage, somewhat consoled by having an abundance of sparkling Rhenish to drink. At present, the supply of wine-casks in the Rhine Provinces is said to be wholly insufficient for such a prolific harvest; and as the Great Tun of Heidelberg, in its present condition, would scarcely pass muster at Coopers' Hall, new barrels are being busily manufactured, and are everywhere eagerly bought up. The German Bacchus, in fine—the Bacchus who wears a *pickelhaube*, who is saluted by volleys of Krupp guns, and who is so remarkably anxious to have an ironclad fleet, in order that he may visit Ariadne in Naxos—has been received, from Bonn to Mayence, and far into the Mosel Country, with one tremendous cry of "Hoch!" It is, however, from the sunny land of Italy that the news of Bacchus is, perhaps, most exhilarating. "Bacco in Toscana" has not yet made his full appearance; but the whole of the erst kingdom of Naples is now absorbed in the glorious and delightful labours of the vintage. The hands of almost every man, woman, and child in the South are ruddy with the spoils of the vine. The Syrian maids were wont annually to mourn their wounded Thammuz; but the dark-skinned beauties of Magna Græcia are exulting rather than lamenting over Bacchus who lies a-bleeding. The vines are said to be absolutely bowed down, by the weight of fruit on the branches; and the olive trees, with which the vineyards are interspersed, are just as heavily laden. In the daytime the cottages in the villages are wholly deserted. Everybody is in the fields, plucking the golden or purple grapes, heaping them up in baskets, or bearing them with shouts of triumph to the winepress—Bacco, meanwhile, in his leopard-drawn car, looking on complacently while the Bacchantes dance the Tarantula in a highly excited manner before him. Whatever would Sir Wilfrid and his friends think of such a spectacle? They might sadly, perchance, reflect that but for certain accidents the world might have seen no such thing as a winepress; that had not some cunning observer marked when the saccharine fermentation of the "must" end it, and the acetous fermentation began, we should have had no wine, but that, on the other hand, we should have been endowed every year with a great many more grapes than we knew what to do with; for we cannot always be eating raisins at dessert, or in dumplings; and enough venegar or verjuice is certainly as good as a feast. Meanwhile, the swarthy Neapolitans exult because, in their simple minds, a bounteous vintage is the Heaven-sent corollary of a bountiful harvest; and the two combined mean cheap food. Everything in the South is falling in price; and the poor man's heart is glad within him. Bread is one-third cheaper than it was and meat one-fourth, in spite of the efforts of the villainous Camorristi, who are to Naples what the Bagarini are to Rome. The little children of the *contadino* may now take their full of *polenta*, for maize has fallen 50 per cent. Thus the Neapolitan looks upon Bacchus as a general relieving-officer; he is not only Bacco, he is Pan; and they would stare with amazement were they told that it was wicked to enjoy the good things of God, and that some Anglo-Saxon sophist had found out that the wine which He, down in Galilee, ages ago, filled the wedding guests withal, was only some kind of undiluted syrup.

Just one little drop of absinthian bitterness lingers on the edge of this brimming wine cup. Just one sere leaf dims the glowing chaplet of the wine god. The news from Oporto is somewhat discouraging. The vintage on the lower Corgo began on the 17th of September; and the probabilities are that the yield will not amount to more than half an average. The grapes on the Upper Douro were imperfect in size and ripeness, and required great care in gathering. With much trouble it may be possible to produce a moderate amount of tolerably good wine; but the general run will not be beyond common port, such as that of last year. To these tidings selfish people in this country may shrug their shoulders and opine that the vintage on the Upper Douro is no concern at all of theirs, since nobody in England now-a-days drinks port. The truth is that numbers of very excellent people in England continue to imbibe this king of wines; but whatever may be the estimation in which "old crusted" or "light dry" may be held by an unintelligent majority of English wine drinkers, the persons who will be really injured by the partial failure of the vintage in the Douro will be several millions of the Portuguese people who are accustomed to drink "common" port—an "unmade," unbrandied, wholesome, and delicious wine. Again, from Madeira intelligence comes that there is a prolific vintage of good sound grapes, yielding a sweet "must" free from water, although some of the grapes are said to have only one pip. It is not, however, likely that Madeira wine will again become cheap in this country, or that, as regards popularity, it will ever prove a formidable rival of sherry. In the product of Andalusia, and in those of Burgundy and Bordeaux, the English middle-class public are alone selfishly interested. Rhenish wines are little drunk save by the wealthy; and scarcely any class whatever can discriminate between good and bad champagne, although prodigious quantities of the yield, so called, of Epernay, are annually consumed among us. We should be rejoiced, as citizens of the world, to hear that any or every country has been blessed with a good vintage, but sherry and claret are the wines which now more than any others come home to the hearts of the middle-class English people. Of news from Cadiz and Port St. Mary's we are as yet destitute. There remains, however, a general and uneasy impression that the greater part of the sherry sold in England, under all kinds of fantastic names, is neither genuine, nor pleasant, nor wholesome. Equally prevalent is the conviction that a vast number of hogsheads of pseudo St. Julliens and St. Emilions are annually cleared out of the Custom House whose extraction has had a great deal more to do with the district of Val de Penas, in Spain, than with the Department of the Garonne, in France. Will abundant Continental vintages enable us, some day or another, to procure in England clarets and sherries of undoubted foreign growth, which shall be not only cheap, but good? While there is plenty of good wine in England, it is exorbitantly dear. Much of the cheaper sort is bad, and unfortunately dealers sometimes get confused in their notions as regards qualities and prices, and sell us the bad wine at an extortionate price. The greatest triumph of Bacchus would be to favour Britannia with a liberal supply of sound claret, moderate in price, and palatable enough to wean the people from the drinking of overmuch beer and the gulping down of fiery spirits.

THE PARISIAN REVOLUTIONARY CLASSES.

("Standard's" Correspondent.)

PARIS, Oct. 5.

The new number of the *Revue de France* publishes an article from the pen of M. Maxime Ducamp, which deserves to attract the attention of all thinking men. It is intended as a conclusion to his great work on modern Paris, and it sets forth with great lucidity that—first, native-born Parisians generally take no part in insurrections; and, secondly, that the immigration of bad characters from the country is an evil so serious as to lead him to entertain apprehensions of a repetition of the horrors of the Commune at the hands of these provincial barbarians. Indeed, M. Maxime Ducamp does not conceal the fact that the advent to power of M. Gambetta's followers, the *nouvelles couches sociales*, will be attended by nothing less than the destruction of the city.

When people say that Paris has made a revolution they mistake the stage for the actors upon it. The fact is that revolutions are made by provincials, and that the true-born Parisians take no part in them. As a rule those who make revolutions are those who have to gain by them. Immediately after the fall of the Bastile three men became the leaders, and, so to speak, the symbols of the revolutionary movement—viz., Mirabeau, Lafayette, and Camille Desmoulins. Not one of them was a true-born Parisian. Mirabeau was born at Bignon, Camille Desmoulins at Guise, and Lafayette at Chavagnac. The ignoble Marat was a Swiss. The municipal council that was elected after the violent dissolution by the mob of the old corporation of Paris consisted of 120 members; of this number only 16 were Parisians, and not less than 34 were foreigners. Switzerland, Prussia, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, and America all furnish their *quota*. It is pleasing to find that no Englishman disgraced his country and himself by joining this herd of assassins. The worst and most blood-thirsty were all of them provincials. Hebert was born at Alencon; that incarnation of brutality and vice, Couthon, was a native of Auvergne! Fouquier Tinville was born in Picardy, like Robespierre; Nanterre, the suburban village now celebrated for its rosieres and its cakes, gave birth to the monster Henriot. The fact that the most dangerous characters were not natives of Paris appears to have been tolerably well known even in those days. In 1796 the Directory sent a message to the council of "The Five Hundred," asking for power to remove suspicious characters, and thereon a law was passed empowering the Executive to expel from Paris all who could not prove they had been born within its precincts. When a Provisional Government was installed at the Hotel de Ville after the Revolution of 1830 not a single member was a Parisian. In the Provisional Government of 1848 there were but two Parisians, MM. Ledru Rollin and Flocon. The "Government of National Defence," as it styled itself, consisted of nine provincials and but two Parisians, M.M. Ernest Picard and Henri Rochefort. The mayor of Paris after the 4th of September, M. Etienne Arago, who assured the Parisians that "Paris would be the Saragossa of the Republic, and if Saragossa was not enough he (M. Arago), torch in hand, would make of Paris another Moscow," was born at Perpignan. The Commune was equally un-Parisian in its composition. Out of the eighty members who formed what M. Maxime Ducamp not inaptly "calls this grotesque and ferocious body" sixty-six were provincials. Even in the rank and file of the insurrectionary army M. Ducamp asserts that, barring the invariable contingent of gamins, the Parisians were in a great minority—a fact which he accounts for in two different ways, viz., Parisians, true born Parisians, muster only 642,718 against an aggregate of 1,341,254 provincials and foreigners; and, secondly, the Parisian is a great deal too much swayed by the instincts of self preservation to interfere wherever there is any chance of getting hard knocks.

"In revolutions and in the events they bring about the true-born Parisian succumbs under the mass of provincials that surrounds him, and all the more easily that he does not even try to fight; he shrugs his shoulders, uplifts his arms, and exclaims, '*Mon Dieu?* What is to become of us!'"

There is a great deal of truth in what M. Ducamp says; but I do not see that Parisians are entitled to a verdict of not guilty on the plea he puts forth in their behalf. A whole population that stands by while wholesale massacres like those of September, 1792, are going on—which for months together allow cartloads of victims to be sent to the guillotine—which runs away and leaves wives and daughters to take care of themselves, as was the case in 1871—is quite as culpable and rather more contemptible than the miscreants whose crimes it aided and abetted by not trying to prevent their perpetration.

Continuing his monography of the Parisian, M. Ducamp, who has made him his own, tells us that he is an insignificant creature, of sluggish imagination, very active and intelligent in a small peddling way at business, caring very little about the form of the government, provided order and security be assured. He is—or fancies himself to be—bucolic in his tastes. He likes to have a country box, in the shape of a Swiss chalet, or a mediæval castello, the whole garden included, the size of a decent sized London drawing-room. He is thrifty, seldom has more than two children, and invariably achieves, if not a fortune, at least a handsome competence. He hides in his cellar when the fighting begins, but he helps on revolution for he is a *frondeur* in his heart of hearts, and is dead to all sense of respect and reverence. Once a Government is established the delight of the Parisian is to set about running it down by *pasquinades*, and when it has been made a laughing stock for some years, and is ruined in public estimation, then the provincial barbarians elbow it to the ground. This game has taken place somewhat too often since the beginning of this century, says M. Maxime Ducamp; its further repetition may be fatal.

Here I must let M. Ducamp speak for himself. I will only premise that I condense his statement, which is rather prolix—but I leave out none of his facts:—

"There are always to be found in Paris a number of men who are ever prepared to rise and overthrow the Government, be that Government what it may. It has already been shown that these men are not native born citizens, but come from without. As long ago as the fourteenth century wha Tacitus said about Rome, '*Quo cuncta atrocia aut pudenda confluent, celebranturque*,' was applicable to Paris; it has remained so to this day. This is the head-quarters of covetousness, it works a kind of diabolical fascination on men's minds. The girl in wooden shoes minding cows or a flock of geese hears a still small voice from Paris telling her of the fortunes of Jeanne Vaubernier, who became the famous Dubarry. The cobblers' boy who gets admitted through charity to the 'Seminaire' in his country town gets brooding over the story of Cardinal Maury. For provincia's Paris has the attractions which America, the Far East, Australia, and the Indies present to the adventurous youth of England and Germany. Many do come to the big town in wooden shoes and a few francs in their pocket, and do carve their way to eminence and fortune. But while Paris is indebted to the provinces for some of the noblest of its illustrations, it has received at the same time many gross, impure, and dangerous elements; and it has often been plunged into the abyss by those who found they could not realise their preposterous dreams. Their wounded vanity, the wealth and luxury they see around them, and which they cannot compass, their ambition, out of all proportion with their intelligence, makes them enemies of society; and it is these men we find heading every *emute* and sent to the surface at every revolution. Who and what are these men? They are the *fruits secs*, the failures of literature, politics, and the bar. Their ignorance passes the boundaries of imagination. When, perchance, any one of them has a semblance of culture, he becomes an object of astonishment and admiration to his fellows. One of these Bohemians became quite a celebrated character because he had read Diderot. His friends used to say of him, "He feeds on lion's flesh" (*Il se nourrit de la moelle des lions!*) This bilious provincial, bent on paying Paris off for the disappointments of his *amour propre*, is a common character enough. When troubled times arrive he comes to the surface, and sometimes achieves a certain degree of notoriety. He has knocked at the door of publishers, editors of newspapers and periodicals, and been more or less civilly sent about his business. The consciousness of the incapacity which nails him down makes him savage; he hates the world. Distress is an ill-adviser when it deals with a merely vain man; far from inspiring manly resolutions, it encourages him in abject laziness, and, above all, in his horror of all manual labour; for, bear in mind that these men, who, for their own purposes, extol the virtues of the working classes, would consider themselves disgraced if they handled a tool. They stick at nothing—do not shrink from even the most wicked of insurrections, even though their country may be downtrodden and bleeding from every vein—so long as they can secure a brief lease of power. It would be useless to quote the names of those who have dared everything to give a body to the nightmare they were pursuing—those names may be found in the lists of the Commune, that Government of baboons (*ce Gouvernment de mandrilles*) which has been aptly and wittily described as the 'red carnival.' After Damien's pen-knife stab Voltaire describes Paris as half-monkey half-tiger. What would he have said after the murder of the hostages?"

M. Ducamp ascribes to this class of *declasses*—of "failures"—the chief share in every revolution that has taken place from 1830 to 1871. He has the honesty to admit that the behaviour of the Parisian—the true born Parisian—under these circumstances, is simply abject cowardice. "He howls with the wolves lest the wolves should eat him up." Thus La Harpe, a true Parisian, in the *Mercure* of Feb. 15, 1794, gravely proposed that the Royal arms should be erased from every book in the public libraries. This would have cost four millions at a time when money was not plentiful. But, "Qu'importe?" said this true Parisian, "Quand il s'agit dune operation vraiment Republicaine?"

The instances M. Ducamp gives of the timidity of your true Parisian are very striking, but those who want to know more about it I must refer to the *Revue de France*. What is to the purpose is that M. Ducamp, who has devoted his life to a study of Paris and the Parisians, is of opinion that we have worse than the Commune in store. He points out, with an accuracy that none who know Paris will venture to question, that there is an army to follow the lead of the *declasses* whom he has sketched above, a band of human wolves who hunger for the enjoyment of the pleasures that wealth can procure without labouring to acquire wealth. There are, of course, good, honest, and respectable workmen in Paris, but as Mr. Ducamp remarks, they simply hold aloof when troubled times come—they know they are the *bourgeois* of the future. But by the side of these there are another class of working men. They are known in the slang common to the thieves and the police as *gouapeurs*—they form the great army of *lagouape*. M. Ducamp says it consists exclusively of thieves, ticket-of-leave-men, escaped convicts, and so on. I cannot quite agree with him in this respect—it includes a great many real workmen, chiefly young men who get into the habit of feasting St. Monday, and loafing. M. Ducamp assesses their number at 45,000 men. I think he is much under the mark. But he is quite right in saying that there is rankling at the hearts of these barbarians a bitter, determined hatred of society. They can read many of them, and they have educated men to write for them. Here, for instance, is an extract which M. Ducamp quotes from a letter of Felix Pyat's, which was seized a little before the outbreak of the Commune, viz.:—

"The Republic of 1871 will not be like the Republics of '48 or '93, when only a few drops were shed of the blood of the wealthy. We shall take account, and great account too of their infamy. There must be an example! Let that example be terror! Proletarians! your turn has come at last. Up with you and be doing You have arms! you can get torches. Will you leave chateaus and palaces standing? Will you not drive a thoroughfare through the Tuileries and the Louvre? Let petroleum blow through the streets of Paris."

M. Ducamp adds with considerable *naivete*:—

"If a man whom his literary labours have raised above the crowd, who was Government Commissioner in 1848, and a member of the National Assembly, who has never had to suffer from want, has spoken thus, is it not an excuse for the fanatics who in obedience to his orders committed the crime while he slunk away from danger?"

M. Ducamp thinks that this model French refugee will have an opportunity of carrying fully out the programme he has sketched in his letter. Most of those who have lived through the Commune think that its recurrence is impossible. I do not think so; indeed, I think that M Ducamp's forebodings are only too well justified. In this I am at one with M. Ducamp. But I must in honesty say that he rather exaggerates the horrors of that critical period; of course there was some risk, yet I am bound to say that throughout the Commune I was only twice molested, and that by some "officers" in a state of intense intoxication. Night after night other correspondents and myself used to assemble and compare notes in a cafe filled with communists; we were all English, and all spoke English, and yet were not in any way interfered with. During the battle in the streets, on my stating I was a foreigner, I was exempted from the ordeal of having to join in the construction of a barricade. There was organised plunder in Paris, but private dwellings were never entered. The rank and file of the Communistic army behaved in a far more exemplary manner than the rank and file of regular armies did during the war. I think M. Ducamp should have given the Communists that amount of credit, for they certainly deserve it. However that may be, he tells us that the horrors of the eight days' battle are sure to be renewed with tenfold intensity. He draws a vivid picture of those fearful three nights, the 22d, 23d, and 24th of May, 1871, when he saw from the roof of his house Paris in a blaze; when the gutters conveyed streams of molten lead down to the Seine and the canal and plunged into the water without a discordant hiss. No one who has witnessed such a sight and heard such sounds can possibly forget it, and I can understand that it has made a powerful impression on M. Maxime Ducamp. The impression was so strong that it appears to have obliterated the—to me more painful—impression caused by the scenes which accompanied and followed the burning, in which the "dupes" were shot down, and the "wolves," as M. Ducamp calls them, got mostly clean off. Having entered this protest against M. Ducamp's wholesale denunciation of conduct, which I think he may not have had an opportunity of appreciating personally—I will now lay before you the awful fate which awaits us in Paris as he sketches it himself:—

"Politics *per se* the people of Paris, whether immigrants or natives, do not care a rush about—call it Empire, Monarchy, Republic, they care not. If they incline somewhat towards the Republic it is because they think it gives them chances that they can turn to account. Whatever the forms of the government may be, the people of Paris are ever in opposition, not politically but socially. Theoretically democrats—demagogues by instinct—the people of Paris takes every means, uses every effort, to overthrow the social conventions beneath which they fancy themselves to be crushed. So intense is their perverseness in this line that they will submit to any amount of suffering, provided the ruling classes suffer too. I remember, in 1869, as I was coming out from a voting-room, overhearing two workmen exchanging ideas, 'How did you vote?' 'How did I vote? I voted for Satan. If he gets in at the head of the poll, he will burn down every——stick.' To burn down every——stick—that is the cherished dream of many of these men. Can we be sure that we shall never witness the accession to power of the delegates of those who indulge in these fearful thoughts? Universal suffrage has many surprises in store for us. . . It is insanity; but all maniacs and raving lunatics are not at Charenton (the French Bedlam.) I know there are a number of very respectable people who will shave their heads, and say, 'Surely, such things can never occur again. We shall never see a whole people supplied with arms to repel a foreign foe, and using them for civil war. We shall never see a government running away from Paris, and leaving it a prey to a fit of *delirium tremens*.' Well, those who think so think foolishly and idly. After June, 1848, we all said, 'This cannot occur again.' No; these are not, as we thought, exceptional incidents; they are the result of a general morbid state, just as an abscess is the sign of a vitiated constitution. But we think that if such another battle comes off as we have witnessed Paris will not survive it.

In a combat of such a nature, when two parties are contending to defend realities and dreams, the worst is to be feared. There is no war so fearful as civil war—'an eternal hate—the hatred between brothers,' says Ugo Foscolo. In their secret conferences those who treasure up in their hearts the hope of an early revenge say, 'we kindled the conflagration too late.' They regret not to have carried more thoroughly into practice what they call the application of science in the "revindication" of the rights of labour'. We must have the courage to go to the bitter end, and state, without flinching, the fate which these raving maniacs reserve for Paris. Twice already have I assisted at this 'application of science.' In the month of June, 1848, a body of National Guards were trying to carry a barricade at the top of the Faubourg Poissoniere, near the hospital (now La Riboiniere) which was then in course of construction. On advancing they were received with jets of sulphuric acid (i. e., vitriol), which was discharged against them through the hose of a fire-engine. At that time we thought it monstrous. We did not know then that the leaders of future insurrections would calmly sit down and write such words as these—'What we want is barbarian warfare. We do not want to reform the State—we want to kill, burn, and destroy.' This first employment of chemical agents was but a dress rehearsal, pending the performance on the stage. The second act was the Commune. . . . It made a god of petroleum. But petroleum itself falls short of the mark. . . . For the third act of the tragedy—which, according to its future actors, is to be the last—petroleum is to be supplemented by explosive substances which it is useless to specify, as every one knows them. Those who invented hand pendales, who composed the hymn to 'the little bullet,' want expeditious means to enable them to 'have done with it once for all.' During the long struggle that lasted 168 hours they fought and secured their retreat by kindling conflagrations across the path of their pursuers, this tactic is an old-fashioned one, not worthy of the men of the renovated world. Henceforth whole blocks of buildings, whole quarters, are to be blown down; petroleum will then be poured on the ruins, and the survivors will go on fighting, if there be any survivor left. Let the reader not imagine that I am under the influence of nightmare, and that I take my own gloomy dreams for possible realities, I have not written a line which I have not documentary evidence to prove. It would be a gross libel on the country to make the population of Paris responsible for these premeditated horrors, but the army ready to come into action to carry out this plan of combined destruction and its scheme of social disorganisation, dimly viewed through the fumes of absinthe and vanity, is a large one. Its rank and file consists of the large phalanx of rogues and vagabonds whom justice has not nailed down to the bench of the galley-slave, and who will rush with glee into any action that holds out a prospect of plunder. Its non-commissioned officers are the mob of dreamy, drunken, loafing artisans. Its leaders are the 'failures' of the middle-class, who, jealous of the superiority achieved by honest industry, would force the world under the yoke of their merciless mediocrity. If this legion of the red flag raises up its head once more—if it be not crushed at once—if it be victorious but for one hour—then it will be all over with Paris."

This is not a pleasant prospect, but it is, no doubt, what we have to expect when the "new social strata" come into power. I would only add one word to M. Ducamp's eloquent but sinister predictions. In a country, in a city, where the anarchists form after all but a small minority, if the *bourgeois*, *i e.* will not act in self-defence—if they will submit to be burnt out and blown up wholesale, instead of fighting to protect themselves against the "phalanx of rogues and vagabonds"—they certainly will have richly deserved their fate. There are, no doubt, a good many rogues and vagabonds in London, but I fancy that London householders would prove a match for them. If the Parisians choose to defend themselves they need not fear that the dreadful picture drawn by M. Ducamp will ever be realised. But is there a chance of its coming true? Alas! there is.

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £255,542 6s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.
POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,590), £830,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively ...... Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS.
Policies issued......... 600
Amount Assured......Rs. 42,00,000
Annual Premium Income .... „ 2,20,000

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for [illegible]ity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers.
The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium......£ 710,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852......£ 76,925
Do. 1862......£300,690
Do. 1872......£816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

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